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BREZHNEV-PERCY TALKS HIGHLIGHT SLUMP IN SALT

LD291258 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] President Leonid Brezhnev has told Senator Charles Percy that strategic arms limitation on a reciprocal basis is at the very heart of international security. The Soviet leader stressed that there should be no slump in efforts to limit these armaments. In our commentary, Vladimir Bolshakov considers some aspects of this urgent problem.

Unfortunately there has indeed been a slump in effort. Nearly a year and a half has passed since President Brezhnev and President Carter signed SALT II at their summit in Vienna, culminating talks that had been going on for 7 years. The joint statement issued at the Vienna summit said the new treaty limiting strategic arms and the appended protocols represented a mutually acceptable balance of interests resting on the principle of equality and like security. These documents, it said, were a substantial contribution to preventing nuclear war and promoting the relaxation of tension and thereby met not only the interests of the Soviet and American peoples but the hopes of humanity for peace. Even American military agreed with this view of SALT II set down in the Vienna statement. A large number of congressmen and senators also supported the treaty.

Nonetheless, the military-industrial complex of the United States attacked it and its ratification in the Senate was held up on the grounds that it gave unilateral advantages to the Soviet Union and was not advantageous to the United States. This claim is still kept in the public eye. So the view of the treaty which President Carter expressed in Vienna, with consent of top Pentagon experts, was simply swept aside. Why? Well, we must look for the answers in the subsequent moves of the Carter administration in Congress. In this year and a half since the signing of SALT II the United States has been pushing the arms race at top speed and intensively developing new weapons and systems. The obvious purpose is to secure unilateral advantages for the United States and ultimately undermine the foundations on which SALT II rests, that is, strategic parity. Yet in the Vienna statement the Soviet Union and the United States gave a solemn promise not to seek military superiority inasmuch as it could only lead to dangerous instability and produce a higher armaments level without promoting the security of the two sides. The Soviet Union has kept this promise faithfully, even Pentagon experts admit this. But the leaders of the United States have openly proclaimed a policy of securing military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The delay in ratifying SALT II has not helped to limit strategic arms, of course. The Soviet Union still believes the treaty should come into force at an early stage. This would make it possible to continue the process of limiting and then reducing strategic arms and strengthening world peace.

ZAKHAROV: BONN IN 'VANGUARD' OF MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

DW031149 Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "Bonn and Medium-Range Arms"]

[Text] In the recent government statement of Federal Chancellor Schmidt given to the FRG parliament, one finds the declaration that Bonn would have welcomed the opening of talks on 17 October between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear medium-range arms in Europe. The first round of these talks has been recently concluded. Can the declaration of the Bonn cabinet be seen as a sign that Bonn intends to change its current destructive approach to the problem of medium-range arms in Europe and the neighboring waters?

It is known that Bonn's role as a vanguard in connection with the coming about of NATO's missile decision has not been contested in the NATO bloc capitals. Rather it has been considerably emphasized. Bonn pressed with its means, with its policy and diplomacy, for the coming about and unanimous adoption of the missile decision. In doing this, Bonn did not shy away from uttering lies on an alleged threat emanating from the Soviet Union and from distorting the balance of nuclear forces in Europe. In a parallel action the Bonn government pretended to be most concerned about achieving the decrease of medium-range arms in Europe. And that in view of the fact that the Bonn government knew very well that the Soviet Union attempted to, in the course of the SALT II negotiations, include in these negotiations the advanced nuclear arms of the United States stationed in Europe, which were threatening targets in the Soviet Union.

These demands of the Soviet Union were rejected not merely by the United States. These Soviet demands always met with the dogged resistance of some European NATO countries and particularly the FRG.

Exploiting the fairy tale of the Soviet threat some of the NATO countries, foremost of all the FRG, adopted a similar attitude also in the controversial issue of NATO: modernization or reduction of medium-range weapons. NATO and especially the FRG Government reacted with clear rejection when Leonid Brezhnev offered, in his speech on 6 October in Berlin last year and in letters to Chancellor Schmidt and other heads of government of European NATO countries, a reduction of Soviet medium-range missiles and the opening of negotiations. It was especially the FRG Government which reacted to all Soviet proposals concerning negotiations on the reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe with the trumped-up lie of the threat and with the demand for a NATO decision on the further nuclear armament of Western Europe, especially of the FRG, with ground-based medium-range missiles with a range extending far into the Soviet Union.

Under the well-known NATO decision the program comprises the deployment of 108 launching facilities for the Pershing II in the FRG and 464 ground-based cruise missiles in the FRG, in Great Britain, and in Italy. Chancellor Schmidt in the government program presented to the Bundestag last week welcomed the fact that talks on nuclear medium-range weapons have been opened between the Soviet Union and the United States. His statement of welcome, however, does not mean at all that Bonn desires from these talks the reduction in medium-range weaons, that Bonn will abandon the destructive position in the issue of medium-range weapons which it has so far advocated. Not by far, for in his government program the chancellor expressly averred that the FRG will adhere to the missile decision. He said verbatim: The West must modernize and strengthen its potential.

In summing up we find the following to be obvious: Bonn continues to sail the course of the arms race in the field of medium-range weapons in Europe. As a result Bonn's claims that the FRG Government always has in mind as its greatest concern the attainment of a reduction in medium-range weapons, go up in smoke.

ITALIAN PUBLIC ALARMED OVER U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD030945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent N. Paklin dispatch: "In Nuclear Sights: Italy's Public Condemns Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] Rome--What would happen if a nuclear warhead were to be detonated over the beautiful city of Florence?--Col Mario Pulcinelli asks. The Italian Armed Forces General Staff nuclear weapons expert has set out his views in a published report. The picture was a staggering one. The colonel was inundated with rebukes asking why he needed to fantasize on such a subject. However, there is unfortunately little fantasy in the military specialists' calculations. The conclusions he reaches are based on data at his disposal. They give an idea of "an episode of limited nuclear conflict" in strict accordance with Presidential Directive 59. So Mario Pulcinelli is far from being a fantasist. The fact that his report provoked such a storm is the best confirmation that he hit the mark, as they say....

If the General Staff man's publication caused anxiety among the Italian public, it is not hard to imagine the alarm with which the country regards the new U.S. nuclear strategy. It must be said that the Italians have reasons for special concern. There is already a large quantity of U.S. nuclear warheads on Italian territory. In accordance with the decisions of the NATO Council's December session this arsenal is to be swelled by a further 112 cruise missiles. In addition, according to Stefano Silvestri, deputy director of Rome's Institute of International Relations, between six and nine U.S. nuclear-powered submarines and several missile ships based at La Maddalena, Sardinia, constantly cruise off Italy's shores. In the event of a military conflict the Appenine Peninsula, which the Americans have turned into a nuclear missile bridgehead, will be a center of combat operations.

People in Italy are starting to realize increasingly clearly the pernicious consequences of the new U.S. nuclear strategy. People here greeted with mistrust Washington's assurances that it contains nothing new and is merely a reiteration of old U.S. strategy principles. The eminent political observer Arrigo Levi, known for his pro-U.S. sentiments, was obliged to admit that one of the main differences about the U.S. tactic of waging "limited nuclear war" is the choice of targets.

Foreign political observers agree that Washington is seeking to make "nuclear war" an instrument of its policy and force the West European public to come to terms with the idea of the possibility of nuclear conflict. In this connection Rome University Prof Enrico Jacchia stresses that the new U.S. strategy presupposes that "each of us will accept nuclear war as a fact." Colossal propaganda efforts are being made to this end, he writes.

The new U.S. nuclear strategy presupposes a new twist to the arms race within the next few years. The Italian newspapers are devoting entire columns to listing the types of missiles, warheads, fighters and bombers which U.S. military concerns have already put into production or intend to put into production. The newspaper IL TEMPO in particular wrote that the Pentagon is acquiring aircraft which cannot be detected by radar. The same newspaper noted that the "nuclear rearmament" which Washington is undertaking has one goal: achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and attempting to "conduct talks with Moscow from a position of strength."

In their commentaries on the new nuclear strategy the Italian newspapers note that, in preparing for a "limited nuclear war" against the Soviet Union, the United States is counting not only on "holding out" but on ending it with "a possible advantage to itself." The question which Italians are asking is: What about us? If, as Pentagon strategists assert, the United States is reliably protected against a retaliatory nuclear strike, who will cover the Appenine Peninsula?

Of course, alongside premonitory and sober assessments of the new U.S. nuclear strategy, some Italian mass information media, playing up to the White House and Pentagon leaders, are trying to shift the blame, so to speak, for the increased threat of nuclear conflict. In particular they are presenting matters as though Presidential Directive 59 were a response to corresponding changes in the Soviet Union's strategic concept. Echoing the fabrications of U.S. propaganda, some Italian newspapers have reached the point of starting to write about the Soviet Union's "intention" to deliver a preemptive nuclear strike...in 1983!

At the same time the Italian bourgeois press prefers to keep quiet about the specific proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at eliminating nuclear conflicts and limiting and curtailing nuclear missile arsenals. This is the only correct strategy which will ensure peace and security for the peoples.

REPORTAGE ON PACT DEFENSE MINISTER MEETING

Meeting Held

LD031724 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS--A meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states was held on December 1-3 in the capital of Romania--Bucharest. The meeting was attended by defence ministers from the Warsaw Treaty members-states, the commander-in-chief and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. The meeting was chaired by the minister of national defence of Romania, Major General Constantin Olteanu.

The Committee of Defence Ministers examined questions of the current activities of the Joint Armed Forces and took decisions on the questions discussed. The meeting was held in a business-like atmosphere and in the spirit of friendship and understanding.

Ceausescu Receives Ministers

LD031904 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec, TASS--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the defence ministers, the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member states who had taken part in a regular meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers of Warsaw Treaty member states. The meeting passed in a warm comradely atmosphere.

Ustinov Departs Bucharest

LD031714 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec, TASS--Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, marshal of the Soviet Union, who took part in a regular meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers of Warsaw Treaty member states left here for home today. At the airport Dmitriy Ustinov was seen off by the Romanian Minister of National Defence Major General Olteanu and the USSR ambassador in Romania Vasiliy Drozdenko.

Ustinov Arrives Moscow

LD031716 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR Marshal Dmitri Ustinov returned to Moscow from Bucharest today. He took part in a regular meeting of the defence ministers of Warsaw Treaty member states held in the Romanian capital.

CENTRAL GROUP COMMANDER YAZOV TRANSFERRED

LD031504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, commander of the Soviet Forces Central Group, in connection with his departure from Czechoslovakia, at Prague Castle today.

During a cordial and friendly talk, they positively evaluated the results of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Central Group of the Soviet Forces in the CSSR to date. Comrade Gustav Husak thanked Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov for his contribution toward increasing the military readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army. He appraised his contribution to the development for all-round relations between the armies of both countries, and the cooperation of the CSSR and the USSR. Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov was also received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal at the Hrzan Palace today. In a cordial talk the federal premier appraised the participation of Dmitriy Yazov in strengthening the cooperation and developing fraternal relations between members of the armies of both countries, and in increasing their military readiness. Lubomir Strougal, on behalf of the CSSR Government, wished Col Gen Dmitriy Tazov health and success in the fulfilment of responsible functions.

TV FILM SHOWS WARSAW PACT COMBAT READINESS

LD241735 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 3

[Maj G. Kiranovich report: "Tale of Combat Brotherhood"]

[Text] The premiere has taken place of the television documentary "Brothers in Arms" creatd by the Central Television Main Propaganda Editorial Office from a screenplay by M. Leshchinskiy.

The new movie (the producer is S. Belyaninov and the camerman is L. Mirzoyev) is based on film of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces exercise codenamed "Brotherhood in Arms-80," which was held in the first half of September on the territory of the GDR and adjacent areas of the Baltic Sea. The movie is colored with the romanticism of the heroic military style and is distinguished by an active publicistic approach. The authors were seeking to demonstrate graphically the international nature of the exercise held in the year of the Warsaw Pact's 25th anniversary and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and to reveal the readiness of the friendly armies' servicemen to defend the gains of socialism.

At the beginning of the movie words from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Alma-Ata speech are heard from the screen: "Our valiant armed forces have at their disposal all they need to rebuff any aggressor. We have strong brotherhood in arms with the national armies of the socialist community countries." And everything that we see in subsequent documentary shots serves to confirm what was said.

On the screen we see subunits and units of different categories of troops and naval forces. They are equipped with first-class hardware and weaponry. The tasks facing them are complex and responsible. Modern combat is fast-moving. And yet neither the smoke from the shellbursts nor waves of tanks overshadow the chief force--the men. The moviemakers needed considerable inventiveness in order not to lose sight of the people in the dynamics of the exercise. We see the fraternal armies' servicemen in a practice attack and during a halt, and also on parade. The interview format, of which the authors make frequent use, makes it possible to show a person more fully and to reveal his mental processes in greater depth.

As always, communists set the tone on the exercise. All the servicemen emulated them. And the movie camera recorded communists spearheading the attack, where the battle's success is decided. Being skilled specialists selflessly devoted to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, they set an example of combat skill and fortitude, and it is on them that commanders and political workers rely in resolving the exercise's tasks. The movie sheds light on certain forms of party political work aimed at achieving the goals set the servicemen.

It also shows convincingly such a characteristic feature inherent in the fraternal armies' servicemen as their vital link with the people. The spirit of friendship, cohesion and unity of interests and aims is sensed in meetings with GDR working people and in citizens' letters to the exercise participants. Flesh of the people's flesh, the servicemen of the friendly armies appear in the movie as real brothers in arms, reliable and staunch defenders of socialism's interests. The new television movie will undoubtedly serve the cause of promoting further cohesion among the fraternal armies' servicemen and their international education.

COMMENTARIES ON POLAND, WEST'S 'INTERFERENCE'

RPP Comment

LD032142 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1800 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reports now coming out of Poland leave no doubt that the United States and some of its European NATO partners have embarked on the path of direct interference in the internal affairs of that socialist state. What we have here are attempts of a plan drawn up long ago to liquidate socialism in Poland, by making use of a time when its internal economic problems have worsened. Outside interference in Polish internal problems have worsened. Outside interference in Polish internal affairs is being carried out by various methods and tricks. They include smuggling specially trained agents into Poland whose task is to create an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy; the welding together of fragments of the exploiter classes which have been swept away by the revolution and nationalist groupings; the underground distribution of literature--formulated in the rooms of the CIA--containing slanderous attacks against the Polish Government and distorting the character and aims of the community of socialist states; and the bribing of persons who have penetrated the workers' movement for their own selfish aims and who are most closely linked with the (?foreign) centers of imperialist diversion. In a word (?these) disclosures (?concern) the so-called Committee for Social Self-Defence in Poland which is totally paid for from the budget of the CIA.

We were able to prepare strike actions and to destabilize the country's trade union structure in the course of 4 years, the leaders of this committee boast. The millions of dollars which we receive from our friends in the West allow us to be active in practically all parts of Poland. The leaders of this committee, who constantly receive invitations to broadcast over the Radio Free Europe transmitter in Munich, even went so far as to prepare for the establishment of new government. The way in which they and other similar groups plan to overthrow the people's power is known from experience of former fascist-type coups in various countries where international imperialism tried to overthrow the system of the people's power. The guiding hand is always the same. Warnings and threats are often heard from Washington, London and other Western capitals, the purpose of which is to achieve complete freedom of action for the antisocialist scum in Poland and to protect the diversionists against being taken to account and punished. There can hardly be any doubt that Western interference in Poland is due not only to the militant hatred of imperialist circles for socialism, but also the concrete military-strategic arms of the Pentagon and NATO in Europe.

The dream of creating a Polish vacuum within the Warsaw treaty, of disrupting the defense communications of the socialist community and, as the ultimate result, the achievement of military superiority in Europe, has for a long time haunted the minds of the Pentagon and NATO. It is clear that those in the West, including also those in the FRG who by their participation, their consent, or even their silence, contribute to the imperialist interference in Poland's affairs are thereby rendering a bad service to detente and cooperation on our continent and are inciting an extremely dangerous game.

The Polish leaders declare: Let no one count on vacillation on our part in the protection of socialism. The protection of socialism is the protection of the supreme national values, the protection of Poland's interests.

Shalygin Comment

LD032222 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] Over the last few months quite a few pledges have been given by the governments of Western countries to approach the situation in Poland with restraint. Speaking against interference, they have often mentioned the Helsinki Final Act. Of course, turning to the Helsinki document is useful, but more important than that is observing scrupulously the principles sealed in it by the signatures of all the 35 countries-participants in the conference.

Among these principles is the commitment to refrain from any interference, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the affairs relating to the internal competence of the countries concerned. Another commitment in the Final Act is the pledge to refrain under any circumstance from political, economic or other coercion of a participant in detriment to its sovereignty, and from direct or indirect, individual or collective, in theaffairs relating to the internal competence of the countries concerned. Another commitment in the Final Act is the pledge to refrain under any circumstance from political, economic or other coercion of a participant in detriment to its sovereignty, and from direct or indirect assistance to subversive activity in a country against the regime existing there.

This is spelled out in the Final Act. And if we look at the current Western campaign over the Polish events from this angle we shall see one clear-cut trend: In Strassbourg the European Parliament is demanding control to be established over certain aspects of social life in Poland; in NATO a special group has been set up urgently to study the Polish events. The American weekly NEW REPUBLIC directly calls on Western countries to use the granting of loans to Poland as a means to influence the Polish Government. And mind you, the weekly is far from being the only one to advocate this concept.

Disguised as journalists or otherwise, so-called specialists on socialism have been frequenting Poland from the West. For what purpose, you may wonder? For the purpose of promoting contacts with antisocialist elements. The capitalist press has been boosting every way these groups, which do not enjoy any popular support in Poland itself. The so-called social self-defense committee is being boosted in particular. Its platform, which is totally hostile to socialism, is imposed on the public to be identified with the new Polish trade unions.

The Polish press has cited facts of direct dependence on Western subversive centers, organizationally and financially, of the group calling itself Confederation of Independent Poland. There are quite a few other signs of the alignment of antisocialist elements in Poland with subversive centers in the West. Millions of dollars are dispatched from the West for these purposes, mainly illegally.

Western radio broadcasts are unequivocal in their incitement to heighten tension in Poland and change its political and economic structure. Especially zealous in this activity is the Radio Station Free Europe being maintained by the United States Central Intelligence Agency and operating from the territory of West Germany. The Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU recently published a letter from some of its readers asking the following question: What would be if a radio station were created in Warsaw and every day it insulted United States administration officials and gave instructions on acts of terror against the government or social system existing in the United States?

This letter exposes the nature of Free Europe broadcasts to Poland quite precisely. This is what Western allegations about restraint towards Poland are really worth.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON CSCE MEETING CONTINUES

Mediterranean Security

LD031250 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 3 Dec, TASS--In connection with the discussion of questions of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean at a plenary session of the Madrid meeting, Konstantin Mikhaylov, member of the Soviet delegation, stressed in a TASS interview that security in the Mediterranean and security in Europe at large are closely interconnected.

The Soviet Union, he said, is actively interested in the Mediterranean becoming a sea of peace, good neighbour relations and cooperation. Konstantin Mikhaylov recalled the words said by Leonid Brezhnev to the effect that elimination of local seats of war and tension is one of the absolutely essential conditions for strengthening world peace. Routes connecting the Soviet Union's southern ports with the world ocean run through the Mediterranean, the Soviet leader stressed. Also there are approaches to the Soviet frontiers.

Konstantin Mikhaylov said in the interview that measures should be taken to ease military tension in the Mediterranean. Extension of confidence measures to the Mediterranean, reduction of armed forces in the area, withdrawal of warships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, refusal to deploy nuclear weapons in the territories of Mediterranean, European and non-European non-nuclear states would agree with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, he stressed.

U.S. Delegation's Actions

LD040959 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 48, 28 Nov 80 pp 8-9

[Report by special correspondent L. Bezymenskiy: "Will the Bullfight Season End?"]

[Text] Madrid, 22 Nov--To judge by the outward signs, the second week of the Madrid meeting has differed considerably from its "overture." There are no longer dozens of journalists thronging the foyer of the Palace of Congresses and the television camera lights are no longer blazing. The majority of the correspondents who came specially to Madrid have returned home. Many foreign ministers and their deputies who arrived for the opening of the meeting have also left. Finally, the nature of the work has also changed: Closed plenary sessions have begun. These will subsequently be supplemented by sessions of the auxiliary working organs--also in camera. As many delegates note in conversation, normal working conditions have been created.

But has the inner tension been reduced? Hardly, if you consider the special goals with which the representatives of the "antidetente" course came to Madrid. To judge from many signs, the normal atmosphere, including the conditions for a confidential, serious exchange of opinions which have long marked all-European meetings, evidently did not suit them. And indeed, if you set yourself purely propagandist goals, how can your use for these goals closed sessions at which the press is not present and the speeches delivered remain known only to diplomats?

However, this "squaring of the circle" was no obstacle to those who are attempting to poison the atmosphere. The "information leak" method, well tried in many Western capitals, was used. With one new feature: While formerly a "leak" was only sometimes discovered at such meetings, now a real flood has gushed forth. That was precisely the assessment made of the behavior of the U.S. delegation, which on the very first day of the closed sessions simply presented journalists with the full text of the speech delivered by its spokesman, Mr Kampelman, while he convened U.S. journalists for a press conference, giving an extensive commentary on his speech.

Why were such extraordinary steps taken? This became clear when the plenary sessions exchanged opinions on the main sections ("baskets") of the Final Act. The delegations had to generalize the fulfillment of the act's resolutions, and ponder the course of the all-European process over the years which have elapsed. They were assisted in this by representatives of two important international organizations--the UN Economic Commission for Europe and UNESCO--which brought to Madrid imposing documents which of themselves attested to important advances in two important spheres of all-European contact: the economy and culture (the second and third "baskets"). As for the first "basket"--that is, the political sphere--here even during the open sessions of the first week many positive idease were voiced, including the idea of convening an all-European conference on military detente.

It was in this specific situation that the U.S. move was undertaken. No, not a move, but "table-thumping!" that is exactly how the declaration publicized in the aforementioned way was interpreted. With exceptional frankness the U.S. delegate made it clear that there would be no talks on arms reduction, no conference on military detente. On the other hand, there would be a course toward a new arms spiral! "There should be no obscurities. The United States is already taking and will step up in the immediate future measures to build up its military might...." "We will implement a program for our military readiness and we will mobilize for it the resources of the U.S. people, U.S. wealth, U.S. inventiveness and technology." The text which sailed up and down the corridors was full of such "embellishments of style." Overt threats were accompanied by ultimatums addressed to the Soviet Union: The United States will consent to the convening of a conference on military detente in Europe only if the Soviet Union fulfills the conditions which the Carter administration has already frequently set. As one of my Western colleagues ironically noted, Washington is approaching the conference as though it were the Moscow Olympics....

It cannot be said that this position has generated enthusiasm among the other Western delegations. The majority of their representatives preferred to refrain from comment. Even Kampelman himsile was obliged to admit -hat among U.S. allies his opinions "have not been welcomed with unanimous approval." As for the crux of the matter, at a meeting with journalists Soviet delegation head L.F. Ilichev noted a simple but obvious fact: The negative attitude toward the idea of convening a conference on military detente was known beforehand. The United States had displayed a negative attitude toward this proposal immediately after it was advanced by the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact states. However, European countries--for instance France, Sweden, Finland and others--expressed themselves in favor of holding a conference to examine the abovementioned problems.

The course of the discussions at the subsequent sessions was an illustration of the goals and results of "table-thumping." For instance, journalists learned that during the discussion of the second "basket" only one delegate (the U.S. delegate, of course) demanded the use of "economic blockade" methods. All the others--not without critical remarks, of course--spoke of the usefulness and importance of economic cooperation. In his speech at the open session J. Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, stated that the scale and intensity of economic cooperation between West and East over the past decade in Europe had "increased impressively." He noted that from 1965 through 1979 exports from West European to East European countries had more than quadrupled, while exports from the East European countries had doubled. In 1979 and 1980, J. Stanovnik stated, trade has continued to grow.

The closed sessions are continuing. The atmosphere at them is far from simple. In particular, when talk turned to the implementation of the Final Act in humanitarian spheres (the third "basket") there proved to be a particularly large number of lovers of "verbal bullfights" in Madrid seeking to replace businesslike work with propagandist skirmishes. But, I was told by one oldtimer, it would not be bad if those taking part in the meeting were to follow the example of the Spanish capital: The bullfight season has ended here.

Madrid Dissidents

LD031201 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 9

[Report by special correspondent Vladimir Lomeyko: "Provocateurs and Their Masters"]

[Text] Madrid--"On 10 November the editorial boards of Spanish newspapers and magazines received anoymous telephone calls: 'Send photographers to the Palace of Congress tomorrow. An East European will stage a protest to mark the opening of the Madrid meeting. You won't have much time. Make sure you take a photo when he opens his veins....' Not surprisingly, many fell for the sensation, and the carefully prepared blood-letting 'impromptu' found its way into the papers," Spanish journalist Carlos Lopez, whom we have known for over 10 years, told us. He has carefully studied the provocative schemes cooked up in connection with the Madrid meeting.

"Only politically naive people think that all these demonstrations and actions occur spontaneously, that they are an emotional reaction," he said. "Behind all of them you find the money and scrupulous organization of CIA and NATO special services' stooges."

Through American journalist acquaintances Carlos Lopez learned that the American special services had selected a suitable person for the purpose they had in mind. He was (Maris Kirzon), an American of Lithuanian origin, a priest residing in Philadelphia. He was assured that as soon as he had cut his veins and spread his arms in a Christ-like pose some first-aiders, "who just happened to be there," would rush to his assistance.

The sides fulfilled their mutual commitments. But, naturally, neither in Spain nor in other Western countries did the reading public learn of the cynical behind-the-scenes deal. Instead they were hit by an avalanche of sensational photos and malicious anti-Soviet articles.

So the dissidents' provocative activity was set in motion in the style of the cheap thriller familiar to the ordinary person in the West.

Between 27 and 29 October a preparatory meeting of dissidents was held in Bonn, organized by the Konrad Adenauer Fund. The meeting decided on what kind of provocative activities would be performed by a variety of groups which oppose the socialist countries' policy.

Through their stooges in such organizations as Freedom House (New York), the European Helsinki Group (Zurich), the Human Rights Association (Frankfurt-am-Main), the East European Solidarity Committee (Stockholm) and others, NATO special services paid to send various renegades from East European countries to Madrid.

The dissidents sent to Madrid are obediently earning their daily bread. Some stand outside the Palace of Congresses with home-made placards, others deliver provocative publications and leaflets to hotels; a third group sits around in so-called information centers.

In the lobby of Madrid's Melia Castilla Hotel, which housed the press center for the 13-16 November congress of the Socialist International, we came across the notice: "Visit the Samizdat Exhibition. Suites 410-411."

We went to the fourth floor. We rang the bell. The door was opened by a man of about fifty, with shifty eyes. We asked to see the exhibition.

"Of course, of course," came the hurried reply.

The walls bore letters and photocopies of letters written in indecipherable Russian, Polish and Czech. There were photographs of houses with disheveled floorboards, next to them piles of books and rags. The signatures were meant to prove that it was Samizdat literature found and requisitioned in socialist countries. The location was impossible to identify, of course.

There were also booklets and leaflets clearly printed with the addresses of publishing houses: New York, Frankfurt-am-Main, Stockholm, Paris. It was the same old vile abuse against the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

We asked the exhibition owner his nationality.

"Polish," he said with some reluctance.

"Have you been in the West long?"

"A few years," he replied. He would not say exactly.

"How to you manage to rent these apartments? They cost more than 10,000 pesetas a day." my West German colleague asked.

"We have many friends," he said, and handed us a few leaflets.

Each leaflet was headed "Useful Addresses" and listed the addresses of 15 organizations whose aim is to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs.

"Obviously you did not put your information center in this hotel by accident," we said.

"True, we hope to attract the interest of the Socialist International congress delegates," the occupant of suite 410 candidly admitted.

Perhaps some of the congress participants fell for it. We learned, however, that the feelings of the majority of participants were different. The congress delegates expressed great concern in connection with the arms race, advocated immediate measures on military detente and favored a businesslike and constructive Madrid meeting.

The delegation of dissidents which tried to enter the reception marking the opening of the Socialist International congress was not admitted to the hall.

Most Spaniards shun them. On two occasions patrons of the dissidents from Washington and Paris tried unsuccessfully to book the King's Theater in Madrid for a concert; they were to get the box office returns. . . . When, on the third attempt, the concert was held, despite the pressure, there were very few Madrid people in the hall.

Carlos Lopez said that Spanish soldiers had beaten up two thugs from the People's Labor Alliance (NTS) who were trying to indoctrinate Soviet sailors from ships docked at Spanish ports. "You will never be able to earn as much as you can now," the NTS agents stated frankly in an attempt to lure some crew members and get them to stay on shore. "After all, the Madrid meeting has opened. It's all a matter of timing."

Noticing that the NTS characters were irritating the Soviet sailors, some Spanish dockers gave the provocateurs a beating.

"We know these stateless scoundrels. Nothing is sacred to them. One of their notorious apostles tried to teach us how to live," Carlos Lopez said indignantly. "A few years ago he came to Spain and said on television that Spaniards should thank God that they had France. After that he had to leave to avoid being spat on in the street."

The guidelines published for the dissident "anti-Madrid" say that "this bitter experience should be taken into account." But there is no detaining the provocateurs who have come to carry out subversive work against the Madrid meeting, and they are blatantly abusing the hospitality of the country organizing the forum.

SOVIET COSMONAUT GRECHKO VISITS UN HEADQUARTERS

LD031731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 1

[TASS report: "We Are Capable of Cooperating"]

[Text] New York, 22 Nov--The visit to UN headquarters by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut G.M. Grechko, who is in New York, has aroused great interest. The Soviet cosmonaut, who is here as part of the delegation of the world parliament of the peoples for peace, has taken part in a number of meetings with members of the UN Secretariat leadership.

When you look down on Earth from space you realize just how small our planet is and how great is the people's responsibility for saving our civilization from annihilantion, G.M. Grechko said to journalists. We consider it necessary to develop international cooperation in the sphere of space research in every possible way. A good example of its effectiveness was the preparation for and the execution of the Soviet-American joint spaceflight designated Apollo-Soyuz. This flight showed that, if we are capable of cooperating in space, then we must find a common language on Earth, too.

ANNIVERSARY OF UN INITIATIVE ON KOREA NOTED

LD021649 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by V. Solovyev: "In the Interests of the Korean People"]

[Text] Five years ago, in November 1975, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the initiative of advocates of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, including the socialist countries. The resolution envisaged the withdrawal of all foreign forces, the disbandment of the so-called "UN command in Korea" and the safeguarding of peace on the Korean Peninsula by replacing the temporary armistice by a peace treaty. The implementation of this document would not only promote a settlement of the Korean problem but would also be a significant step on the path of strengthening peace and security in the Far East.

The resolution remains unfulfilled to this day. There are too many obstacles in the way. The 200-km ferroconcrete wall which splits the country into North and South and bristles with thousands of American-made submachineguns and machineguns is visible evidence of who is to blame for the continuing artificial division of Korea. The American military presence in the South remains the main obstacle to a settlement of the Korean problem. Contrary to J. Carter's 1976 election promises the U.S. Armed Forces, made up of all categories of troops, have not left the country.

Despite resistance from the South Korean puppets and their overseas patrons, the DPRK Government and Korean Workers Party (KWP) have done and are doing all they can to realize the long-suffering Korean people's dream and ensure the peaceful reunification of the ancient country on the basis of national consolidation and without any outside interference. The DPRK has repeatedly made peace initiatives, drawing the world public's attention to the situation in the peninsula.

Rejecting the "two Koreas" policy which aims at perpetuating the split and preserving American domination, last month's Sixth KWP Congress put forward a new initiative whereby the country would be united on a confederative basis and the existing ideologies and social systems would remain. These new proposals, aimed at turning the Korean Peninsula into a peace zone, made a broad international impact. This makes the situation regarding U.S. fulfillment (or rather nonfulfillment) of the UN General Assembly 30th session resolution all the more intolerable since, as the KWP Congress noted, the American occupation of South Korea and General Chon Tu-hwan's military fascist clique, supported by Washington, remain the main obstacles to the reunification of the country. As for Soviet people, they have always been on the side of the Korean people's just cause.

U.S. AGGRAVATING TENSION BETWEEN SYRIA, JORDAN

LD032236 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Washington, 3 Dec, TASS--The United States is striving to take advantage of the tension that has formed between Syria and Jordan to aggravate still more the situation in that explosive area. A representative of the Department of State confirmed that the Carter administration is discussing the question of the deliveries to Jordan of spare parts for military equipment. According to a report of the ABC television company, the United States will start today sending military equipment to Jordan from various air bases of the USA. A correspondent of the television company at the State Department noted that the United States intends to supply rockets, shells and other munition for the Jordanian Air Force, above all for F-5 fighter planes of the U.S. make. Besides that the administration decided to send John F. Kennedy aircraft carrier, now sailing in the Mediterranean, as close to the Jordanian shores as possible. A number of observers point out that the manoeuvres of the White House concerning the Middle East coincide in time with the visit to Washington of the so-called "Israeli defence group" led by Israeli Deputy Defence Minister M. Zippori. On Thursday the group will start talks "on strategic matters" with U.S. officials.

Beirut, 3 Dec, TASS--The newspaper ASH-SHA'S assesses the aggravation of tension between Jordan and Syria as a direct consequence of the imperialist game that is now being played in the Middle East. The newspaper stresses in this connection that everyone who enters an alliance with the United States in the military sphere is Israel's ally.

DRUZHININ ON WHITE HOUSE TRANSITION, PERCY VISIT

LD041300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1947 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Here is our Washington correspondent Aleksandr Druzhinin: Over 1 and 1/2 months remain before the new President Ronald Reagan is sworn in. So far James Carter is still the master of the White House but at times one gets the impression that he has already disappeared from the political scene. Rarely does one now come across his name in the American press, which, however, intently follows each of Ronald Reagan's steps. So far the new president is in California. As is being reported, he intends to move to Washington only in January. The capital is full of rumors about who will be included in the new government. The lower level politicians also have their own worries. After all, the change of administration means that hundreds of officials in the government will be replaced by supporters of the Republicans. And at the present time a great number of people are looking through the capital's paper, the STAR, with special attention. In each issue it publishes a list of some of the 4,000 vacancies which will be filled after the new president comes to power. However, the Americans who do not expect any privileges for themselves connected with the change in power--and they are in the majority--are worried by other problems. They are not especially interested in what is taking place in the Washington kitchen.

The question now being asked by millions of people in America is the question as to which domestic and foreign policy the Republican administration intends to pursue. After all, it is being bequeathed by the Carter administration which led to a serious aggravation of the international situation and a policy running counter to the interests of detente and peaceful cooperation between states. Will the Republicans continue on this dangerous path or will a realistic and sober approach to international affairs in the end prevail in Washington after they come to power?

Considerable interest was aroused in U.S. reports on the journey to Moscow of the influential Senator Charles Percy who is being considered for the post of chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Commentaries in the American press are evidence that the public here would like to hope that this journey and Percy's conversations with Soviet leaders are a sign of the new administration's desire to conduct with the Soviet Union talks on curbing the arms race and on solving urgent international problems. Whether these hopes will come true is, so far, difficult to say. In any case the political observers here note that the questions on relations with the Soviet Union attract a great deal of attention in the new administration. At the present time Americans are living in an atmosphere of expectation, hope and alarm, trying to guess in advance what the immediate future has in store for them when the new master appears in the White House.

FEDOROV VIEWS MILITARY BUILDUP IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

OW040228 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Fedorov commentary: "China is engaging in a Military Buildup"]

[Text] Admiral (Suharsu), director of the Analysis Department of the Indonesian Navy's General Staff, said in an interview with a Jakarta newspaper, (LUOTAN), that China is trying to control the South China Sea and is increasing its military strength for that purpose.

Frankly, the admiral's remarks contain no surprisingly new information. Western military experts who received specially warm receptions in China have already revealed the details about the Chinese authorities' efforts to step up their naval modernization. Shipyards in Shanghai are building nuclear submarines as well as large numbers of conventional submarines. China has also purchased a great number of rocket ships from West Germany. New modern fighters and reconnaissance planes are being added to the Chinese Air Force. The strength of the Chinese Marine Corps is also growing rapidly.

Everyone knows the motives for the Chinese naval buildup. People will clearly recall that Chinese leaders made actual territorial claims to all the South China Sea as far back as the early 1970's. In late January 1974 China employed military force for the first time in this region. At that time, Chinese warships and airplanes made a sneak attack on the Saigon regime's troops stationed on the Xisha Islands and took over the islands, which the Vietnamese people have always regarded as their own territory. Now China has set up a large naval base there, posing a real threat to the littoral countries, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. On the strength of this military base, the Chinese Army now openly claims that the boundary of China's territorial waters runs agross the area 20 nautical miles west of Kalimantan and that Vietnamese waters are also included within this boundary.

We want to repeat that all this is already a known fact. But the Indonesian admiral's remarks to the reporter did offer us something new. First of all, it revealed an awareness of the threat of the Chinese leaders' expansionist policy to the Southeast Asian countries. The admiral said: "Beijing's design in the South China Sea poses a serious threat to Southeast Asian countries, including Indonesia." He emphatically pointed out: "These countries should consider the question of the increase of China's military strength in the framework of its long-term strategic plan."

We also hold this to be important: The admiral appealed to the Southeast Asian countries to eliminate the differences artifically imposed on them by foreign forces and to take a constructive stand in order to cope with the Chinese military threat. The noted Indonesian military officer's remarks indicate that there is a correct trend toward vigorous, effective regional cooperation among Southeast Asian countries.

PRC SEEN BEHIND REPORTED 'PLAN' FOR KAMPUCHEA

LD030955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 5

[V. Skvortsov "Rejoinder": "Parrot-Fashion"]

[Text] A few days ago the Bangkok POST, an English-language paper published in Thailand, gladdened its readers with the extent of its information. A certain diplomatic source whispered to its editors--and to them alone--the so-called "peace plan" which the Soviet Union supposedly has for settling some kind of "Kampuchean problem." The crux of this "plan" boils down to the immediate withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, who are on the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] in accordance with an understanding between the SRV and PRK governments, the holding of internationally monitored general elections, and much else besides that would be welcomed....

It is not hard to guess who would welcome it. The canard prepared in the Bangkok POST's disinformation kitchen exudes an aroma that leaves no doubt that it was cooked Beijing-style. The Chinese capital would very much like to give public opinion in the Southeast Asian countries the false impression of divergences in the socialist community states' approach to the region's problems--divergences that do not exist. It clearly exploited the Bangkok POST's unscrupulousness to this end. Nor is it impossible that this "unscrupulousness" also accords with the interests of certain circles in Thailand itself, circles that would like the tension in Indochina to continue and would like to keep the Pol Pot gangs on their territory to make raids on Kampuchea.

The Bangkok paper's fantasies have no basis whatever; they are false from beginning to end. The authors of the provocative article ought to have given a more careful reading to the documents of the July conference of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers, held in Vientiane. The three Indochina countries suggest realistic and effective ways of asserting peace and security in Southeast Asia, including ways of solving the problems surrounding Kampuchea. They suggest signing with Thailand's Government an agreement on mutual nonaggression, on noninterference and on not allowing their territories to be used for subversive operations against one another, and also treaties on nonaggression and peaceful coexistence with other Southeast Asian states. These suggestions open up the real prospect of peaceful, fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation among all the countries of the region.

As for elections in Kampuchea, the question has already been decided. They will be held at the beginning of next year, as determined by the country's only lawful government--the People's Revolutionary Council. The imposition of any kind of international commission would only signify direct interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs.

A time will certainly come when people in Southeast Asia, Thailand included, will realize what Beijing's promptings entail and whom they ultimately benefit.

POL POT SEEN BEING ABANDONED BY 'CHINESE BOSSES'

LD031209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Notes" in R. Tuchnin "World Today" roundup: "Waiting at People's Doors"]

[Text] The Thai newspaper THE NATION reports that Pol Pot, butcher of the Kampuchean people, is now doing the rounds in Beijing. It is not known for certain what talks he is having with his Beijing bosses. [paragraph continues]

But, according to information from some foreign observers, Pol Pot arrived in the Chinese capital to ask for new SOPs and, as far as possible, to improve his image. Things are so bad with the overthrown Kampuchean ruler that even some of his protectors, KYODO reports, are beginning to contemplate "supporting a third force."

Pol Pot's alarm is fully justified. Throughout the world there is a growing conviction that this man, guilty of the murder of 3 million Kampucheans, no longer represents anyone apart, perhaps, from the remnants of his gangs who are continuing to carry out criminal raids on the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Only the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, already recognized by dozens of states, has the right to call itself the country's lawful government.

THAIS SHELLING KAMPUCHEA WITH U.S. AMMUNITION

LD031207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in B. Vasilyev "World Today" roundup: "U.S. Shells on Kampuchean Children"]

[Text] As the Kampuchean news agency has reported, in the past month Thai artillery has made 330 missile and artillery attacks on population centers in the Kampuchean provinces bordering Thailand. The shelling of Battambang Province, Kampuchea's ricefield, has been particularly heavy. Under artillery cover, the agency indicates, groups of Pol Pot supporters' remnants, having found refuge on Thai territory, have been making bandit raids on border settlements, terrorizing civilians and plundering their property.

As is well known, similar provocations, flagrantly violating People's Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity, also occurred repeatedly in previous months. Among the casualties of these aggressive actions are many civilians including old people and children.

From which arsenal is the Thai military getting the missiles and shells for its artillery? This question is answered by the U.S. magazine ASIA RECORD, published in California.

"The largest Southeast Asian customer of the U.S. military-industrial complex," the journal reports, "is Thailand, whose orders for U.S. weapons received in the past 3 years are valued at $1.5 billion." In exchange for the agreement to sell arms, ASIA RECORD indicates, the United States is exerting strong pressure on the Thai Government to "restore" the dozens of U.S. military bases which formerly operated on Thai territory.

Let us recall that at the beginning of the seventies it was precisely from these "decommissioned" bases that U.S. bombers took off to bring death to hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans, including old people and children.... The United States is now sowing death by other people's hands, but using its own shells.

USSR TROOPS ON POLISH BORDER ON 'ROUTINE' MISSIONS

NC041034 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (AFP)--Soviet troops stationed along the Polish border are only on "routine" missions, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

In reply to an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE question on the significance of Soviet troop movements there, the spokesman said that "contrary to reports abroad, no Soviet reservists are concentrated among the Polish border".

He added that the troops were engaged "only in routine activities," and that warnings in the West of an intervention in Poland were aimed at "aggravating the situation in Poland".

Asked to comment on a warning from U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday, the spokesman said: "Many reports spread in the West aim at aggravating the situation in Poland. Mr Carter will have to justify his statements to his own conscience".

In a speech yesterday, Mr Carter had spoken of the United States' "growing concern" over the "unprecedented buildup of Soviet forces along the Polish border."

Mr Carter warned that the "attitude and future policies of the United States toward the Soviet Union would be directly and very adversely affected by any Soviet use of force in Poland".

Asked about the summoning to the U.S. State Department on Tuesday of Soviet Ambassador in Washington Anatoliy Dobrynin, the spokesman would only say he "could not confirm the description of the meeting given in the Western press".

KANIA SPEECH AT SEVENTH PZPR PLENUM REPORTED

LD041121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec--The Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum is continuing its work here. A report "On the Party's Tasks in the Struggle for the Socialist Nature of the Process of Renewal of Public Life" was delivered by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The present plenum, he said, is devoted above all to the party's problems and main tasks in the current difficult political situation which has arisen in the country. The political crisis and destabilization in the state's economy and life continue as before. The people's future is now being decided. The social processes now taking place and also the destiny of socialism depend to a decisive degree on the party's stance, its ability to act and its monolithic nature.

The Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum defined ways of overcoming the profound crisis which we are now enduring and directions of activity which provide for the normalization of life and the creation of the foundations for our further development. The party and society received the sixth plenum's decisions with approval, pinning on them their hopes and expectations.

Have events in the past 2 months confirmed these hopes? There is no simple answer to that question. The government has resolved the question of increasing wages for all working people, it has been decided to increase allowances for families, and efforts are being made to improve the situation in the domestic market.

Particular significance, the speaker went on, is attached, for us, to the Soviet Union's economic assistance, as a result of which we are receiving additional deliveries of raw materials and other supplies, fuel and foodstuffs, and also financial loans. We value highly the assistance of the other fraternal socialist countries, especially the GDR. Economic talks have been held and a number of agreements signed with certain capitalist states.

The elaboration of economic reform is under way. The so-called small reform, which demands immediate implementation, has already been drawn up.

S. Kania enumerated a number of other measures adopted in the economic and social spheres.

The speaker stressed that the process restoring Leninist norms in the party's life is continuing. The debates which are taking place are dominated by sincerity and frankness. Many more leading workers and peasants have been elected to party organs. Our party is successfully carrying out work to restore principles of social justice and high moral norms too.

Over the 2 months personnel changes have taken place. Work is under way on creating new legislation, in particular laws on trade unions, workers' self-management, higher education and control of the press.

The party leadership has effectively ensured favorable international conditions which promote the resolution of our difficult domestic problems. To this end we have made use of constant ties with our friends and allies, above all the CPSU leadership. We visited Moscow, and during the visit we had talks with Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders.

We understand very well the internationalist concern and anxiety aroused among the fraternal parties by the situation in Poland. We are an important element in the socialist community. We are grateful, particularly to our Soviet comrades, for the confidence placed in our party, for their understanding of the nature of our difficulties and for their conviction that we will find a way out of the crisis which is favorable for socialism in Poland and for the entire socialist community. Our relations with capitalist countries are also developing successfully, particularly with those with which we are linked by traditional, broad cooperation.

Even this brief list of the questions resolved or raised over the last 2 months, S. Kania went on, indicates our party's steady desire to fulfill the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum decisions and implement the process of socialist renewal. But we know that the party and society expect a great deal more.

At the same time I stress with the utmost frankness that the process of socialist renewal is meeting with considerable obstacles in its path. The political situation in the country, S. Kania said, remains extremely complex and fraught with numerous dangers. As before, considerable tensions persist. Great nervousness and agitation are observed. Heated debates continue. The public mood is far from stable.

We are living through a year which is distinguished by exceptionally unfavorable climatic anomalies and a poor harvest. There are acute difficulties in the power industry. The investment front is in a state of disorganization. There is great laggardness in housing construction. Plan targets in the export sphere are also far from being fulfilled. The supply situation is uneven and to a considerable extent inadequate.

This situation demands the avoidance of anything that might intensify the difficulties or prevent their alleviation. Unfortunately many enterprises and even whole sectors of industry which are of tremendous significance for the national economy have still not achieved a normal production rhythm. This situation is due to many factors. Among them are difficulties in the sphere of supply and in the power industry and a number of other factors.

Broad public circles entertained the hope that the registration of the new trade unions will lead to a lessening of tension. In certain regions and centers of population and at many enterprises this process has begun and is continuing to be confirmed. Concerning relations with "Solidarity," S. Kania stated that PZPR and government leaders continue to hope that the atmosphere of talks and agreements will make it possible to elaborate rational methods of cooperation and collaboration. Unfortunately the platform of agreement is constantly overshadowed by new unfavorable phenomena. In particular a number of regional and sectorial levels of "Solidarity" are maintaining a strike atmosphere and displaying great hastiness in applying the threat of strikes. We have warned and continue to warn, he said, that in the sphere of extending the wages fund all rational limits have long since been overstepped, while the further widening of the discrepancy between wages and deliveries of goods to the domestic market is turning directly against the working people's interests. At present the right to tranquil labor must be defended. We must expound this truth stubbornly and in a businesslike way.

It is in no way possible to justify strikes which are aimed at gaining prestige or are of an overtly political nature. Profound concern is also aroused by attempts to force the replacement of voivodship state and political authorities and the leaders of certain enterprises by threatening to strike and even by occupying premises and administrative buildings. Such actions are sometimes carried out in an atmosphere of ultimatums, impermissible pressure and a crude approach with respect to the authorities and to comrades in work.

The desire to impose one's own viewpoint and even create ferment is sometimes also taken into the streets of the cities and into various public places in the form of various pamphlets, inscriptions and slogans and all kinds of violations and acts disregarding the law. All this shows that certain "Solidarity" members and organizations are stepping outside the range of their activity as a trade union as defined in the charter. This is a violation of the law and a usurpation of powers which belong only to the state authorities and, as is well known, no state--including ours--has or can have a dual power.

We know, we are convinced that the vast majority of "Solidarity" leaders, members and sympathizers have nothing to do with this dangerous trend, and we hope that they will not move in that direction.

The essence of the matter is that certain elements in this movement, which is essentially a working class movement, a movement of the working people, have been infiltrated and are being negatively influenced by groups and persons associated with foreign centers of imperialist subversion, whose aims are hostile to socialism and the people's power.

They represent various stripes and colors. An acute class struggle is continuing. Each time, the enemies of socialism make a tactical pretence of sharing the working class's desire, since it is to their advantage to use this as a springboard to the subsequent stages. The working class is not going their way. These forces want to dismantle, to undermine and overthrow Poland's socialist state system. This intention is essentially antiworker and counterrevolutionary.

We have grounds for saying this. It is indicated by numerous statements and publications from our opponents. But that is not the main argument. The main thing is what they are doing today, how they are trying to exploit the sentiments and spontaneous reaction of certain social groups, thereby prolonging the crisis which is wearing out our country. At present people's attitude to the question of a way out of the crisis and of stabilization is the main criterion for judging a sense of responsibility with respect to Poland's tranquility and security.

A critical time has come, S. Kania went on, when there is a need for sobering up and for an awareness that the main condition and chance for the successful development of our future national destiny is the immediate cessation of activity which is undermining and weakening the functioning of the people's state and which, moreover, threatens, as a result, to cause destabilization of the peaceful order in Europe. We are acting with tremendous patience and prudence, but nobody need expect hesitancy or indulgence on the part of our party and the people's power in defending the cause of socialism. The defense of socialism is the defense of supreme national values, the defense of Poland's interests.

Despite the unusually difficult situation, the conditions still exist for overcoming the present crisis. This is above all the vital interests of the vast majority of the people, who are striving for democratic changes but want to avoid disorder, anarchy, disturbances--all that carries a threat of national disaster. The key to the resolution of these problems is the revival of an offensive approach and ideological cohesion by the party in implementing the process of socialist renewal and in the struggle against the threat to socialism.

Unfortunately the state of affairs is unfavorable from this viewpoint too.

A considerable reanimation is taking place in party organizations, but despite this the party as a whole has still not found its feet in this new situation. In the conduct of many comrades and sometimes of whole party organizations, emotions are prevailing over reason, and bitter assessment of the past over the elaboration of constructive conclusions and the setting of tasks for the future.

The party can be neither a discussion club nor an amorphous mass of sympathizers. Its strength lies in the genuineness of internal democracy and in discipline, in discussion and in united action. In the enjoyment of rights and fulfillment of obligations by all members. Democratic centralism has been and remains the basic principle of intraparty life and also an important source of the party's strength, cohesion and unity.

Without unity, growing on the basis of conviction, without conscious discipline and without clear executive power, the Marxist-Leninist party cannot perform its functions. This is also an essential condition of the development of true democracy in the party.

S. Kania proceeded to dwell on specific proposals by party organizations in this sphere.

Stressing the manifestation of activeness by party organizations and their desire to make their own contribution to the formulation of the party's program and policy, the speaker said that city and voivodship official bodies must meet these initiatives, actively participate in them and strive to ensure that none of the valuable products of discussion is lost.

At the same time, we must resolutely oppose the creation of nonregulation organizational structures. Anyone who has embarked on this path must abandon it. Factionalism and splittist activity cannot be supported by the party. [paragraph continues]

Only the uniting of efforts by the Central Committee, territorial organs and primary organizations can lead to progress in the formulation and implementation of new party policy.

The principle that the adopted program, political line and decisions on fundamental questions are binding on all party members must be supported in the party. The party's performance of this leading role is conditional on ideological unity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. By adopting the course of democratic renewal of intraparty life we will resolutely oppose manifestations of ideological capitulationism, the violation of ideological unity and the violation of the party's ability to act. We must be equally determined in the struggle against conservative thinking in our ranks and misunderstanding of the new conditions and requirements. With utter determination we must oppose the proclamation of slogans which have nothing to do with socialism and which undermine the party's unity and ideological strength.

We must demand more vigorously than ever before that all party organizations and party members adopt an active stance on matters and views corresponding to the interests of working people. The Central Committee and voivodship party bodies must help party organizations in ideological work, in supplying their ideological arsenal.

Our party was the creator of a program which determined the main directions of the development of People's Poland. Everything that constitutes the country's property, all that we possess today, has been the product of the struggle and labor of the people led by our party.

The Polish Army's participation in the Berlin operation which led to the victory ensured historical satisfaction and political effectiveness for the war effort of all Polish soldiers and resistance movement participants. We restored and joined to our motherland our ancient western lands. We developed the economy and conducted the country's industrialization. We achieved revolutionary progress in the sphere of education and culture. We improved material living conditions and created jobs for the new generations. These are our people's indisputable, magnificent achievements. These efforts were politically motivated by our party and its program. The country's development took place in accordance with the PZPR's policy and through the tremendous contribution of the aktiv and all its members. No party member has reason to renounce or feel ashamed of the successes that have been achieved.

It is unacceptable for correct criticism of errors to turn into renunciation or abandonment of the real achievements of the past, the achievements of the party and the whole people. This would nullify socialism and pave the way for attempts to create different foundations for the state and for Poland's place in the world. This would be a disastrous and suicidal direction.

The leading role of the party is the fundamental principle of our system and of the independence, security and peaceful development of the country.

Dwelling on the question of responsibility for the errors and causes that have been perpetrated, S. Kania said: In matters of this kind we cannot allow any leniency. Honesty must be the main demand on party, state and economic leaders at all levels.

While pronouncing on this matter the Central Committee must at the same time adopt a clear and resolute stance on the relatively widespread tendency to adopt an anarchic approach to the problem of responsibility and on the spread of this responsibility to all leading cadres, to broad circles of party and state figures, to the party apparatus.

The speaker proceeded to stress that quality and high exactingness must be our party's motto in building its ranks today and in the future. The fact that in today's difficult political conditions many workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia are joining our party, not as recruits but as a result of a deliberate decision, gives cause for optimism.

In wider and wider circles of our society there is a growing desire for calm and for the normalization of life, S. Kania continued. People are becoming increasingly aware of the significance of the country's current situation. The realization that the process of socialist renewal of social life, which is a possibility and the hope of our people, can be implemented only in conditions of economic stabilization and also normalization of political and social life is making more and more headway.

We pin great hopes on the growing role of the trade union movement. Our attitude to the trade union movement has been clearly defined. We support the restructuring of sector trade union and recognize their crucial role in the country's socioeconomic life. Many of our party's members are currently members of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. We expect these comrades to act vigorously on the basis of the trade union rules and to define their stance on all questions to do with preserving the socialist makeup of that organization.

Today, the speaker said, we must say that the system we have followed in work with young people has not been very effective. From this we draw far-reaching conclusions.

Immediately after finding a way out of the most acute phase of the strike conflict we proposed, at the Sixty PZPR Central Committee Plenum first session on 5 September, the convening of a ninth, extraordinary party congress. This proposal was developed at the sixth plenum's second session and met with broad support in the party, which indicates its correctness. We share the views contained in the discussions and resolutions of party organizations demanding the rapid convening of the congress. The congress is to make a profound assessment of the situation, define the tasks facing our party and determine its attitude to the experience and character of the renewal that is taking place.

Taking account of all these conditions and the demands of the rules, the Politburo proposes convening the ninth congress within a relatively short period, allowing time enough for mobilizing the party and also for good preparations. We propose that the ninth congress be held at the end of the first or beginning of the second quarter of 1981. At today's plenum we propose the formation of a commission to prepare for the congress.

Many expectations and questions exist concerning an action program, S. Kania said. We are elaborating a number of programs. This takes time. We are making and implementing various decisions which constitute fragments of a greater program for the development of Poland.

In order that all these plans can be fulfilled and implemented we must implement our program today, as an essential condition of them. This program is the implementation of the process of socialist renewal in conditions of normal work and order; it is an alliance of reasonable and responsible forces in the interests of democracy and against anarchy; it is the elaboration of correct methods of cooperation and interaction between the authorities and self-governing organizations of working people, especially trade unions.

This is socialist Poland's paramount need. We must satisfy it and will satisfy it, the speaker said.

CLOSE, RESULTS OF SEVENTH PZPR PLENUM REPORTED

LD031252 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec, TASS--The 7th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has ended its work here. On hearing a report by the First Secretary of the PUWP CC Stanislaw Kania, the plenary meeting adopted a decision "The Party's Tasks in the Struggle for the Socialist Character of the Renovation of Public Life".

The plenary meeting decreed to convene the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP at the end of the first or early in the second quarter of 1981. A commission has been set up to prepare the congress. Stanislaw Kania was instructed to head this commission whose main task is to draw up the drafts of the program documents that will be in the centre of attention of the pre-congress discussion. The plenary meeting studied organisational questions.

Edward Gierek was removed from the PUWP Central Committee. The plenary meeting instructed the Central Party Control Commission to investigate the personal case of Piotr Jaroszewicz and adopt a decision on his belonging to the party.

The plenary meeting removed from the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee Wladyslaw Kruczek, Alojzy Karkoszka, Stanislaw Kowalczyk and Andrzej Werblan. The latter was also relieved of his duties of secretary of the PUWP Central Committee. The plenary meeting elected Mieczyslaw Moczar and Tadeusz Grabski as members of the Political Bureau, Tadeusz Fiszbach as alternate member of the Political Bureau and Roman Ney as secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. Adam Glazur, former minister of construction and the building materials industry, and Wlodzimierz Lejczak, former minister of the coal industry, were struck off the list of candidate members of the PUWP Central Committee, the former for incorrect management and omissions in fulfilling plans of housing and industrial construction and for providing unconscientious statistics concerning construction, and the latter for distorting coal production data.

PAP CITED ON 3 DEC POLISH MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD040950 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (TASS)--As the PAP agency reports, a session of the Military Council of the National Defense Ministry of the Polish People's Republic was held yesterday. Discussing the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum, the Military Council expressed deep concern over the situation in the country, which represents a serious threat to socioeconomic life and the functioning of state bodies. If such a situation continues, the report stresses, it may have serious negative consequences for the country's defense capability. Tasks for further work in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic were determined at the session.

ROMANIA'S ANDREI MEETS BREZHNEV IN MOSCOW

AU022052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 2, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

On the occasion, the Romanian foreign minister conveyed L.I. Brezhnev a friendly salute from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Warmly thanking, L.I. Brezhnev conveyed friendly greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu.

The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere.

AFP Report

NC031420 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (AFP)--The lightning visit by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei here yesterday was to hand a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, an informed Romanian source said today.

Mr Andrei and Mr Brezhnev discussed the international situation without "referring particularly" to Poland, the source affirmed. Relations between Moscow and Bucharest were also discussed.

Mr Andrei arrived in Moscow at 2 p.m. on an unscheduled visit and left 75 minutes later with a message from Mr Brezhnev to Mr Ceausescu, the source said. Soviet officials declined to comment, and Soviet newspapers omitted to mention the unusual brevity of the minister's stay.

VERDET STOPS IN MOSCOW ON RETURN FROM PRC

LD012356 Bucharest AGERPRES in French 1700 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (AGERPRES)--Returning to Bucharest from his visit to China, Ilie Verdet has made stopover in Moscow, where he was received by L.A. Kostandov, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

USTINOV CABLES LJUBICIC ON YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY

LD021607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade General N. Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Belgrade,

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I am sending heartfelt congratulations to you and to all Yugoslav servicemen on the occasion of the SFRY's national holiday--Republic Day.

We note with satisfaction the further development and consolidation of friendly ties and cooperation between our countries' armies for the good of the cause of peace and socialism.

On the occasion of the SFRY peoples' national holiday I wish Yugoslav servicemen further successes in improving combat skill in the interests of consolidating their socialist motherland's defensive capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

PRAVDA PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

LD021721 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 November 1980 publishes on page 4 under the rubric "Today Is Republic Day--the Yugoslav People's National Holiday" and the headline "Path of Revolution" a 1,600-word article by V. Zhuravskiy, datelined Belgrade, November describing his journey along the "path of revolution" linking various cities which played an important part in the World War II resistance movement. The reportage describes the cities' war memorials and gives brief accounts of their postwar development.

USSR, HUNGARY COOPERATION AGREEMENTS NOTED

LD021329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--The 26th session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 24-26 November. A wide range of problems associated with the development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation was examined.

Protocols and agreements on specialization and collaboration in the production of computer equipment, articles and equipment in the electronic and electrical engineering industries and products of motor vehicle building and ferrous metallurgy were approved and signed, as were the main directions of production and technical cooperation through 1990 in the spheres of the radio industry and mining equipment, drawn up in the spirit of the Crimea accord between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian delegation by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The work passed in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere.

CPSU, CPCZ AIDES DISCUSS PARTY LEADERSHIP OF MEDIA

LD031153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPCZ party workers headed by O. Cmolik, chief of the CPCZ Central Committee department for the leadership of party work in the mass media, was in Moscow 24 through 28 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, the PRAVDA editorial office, TASS, APN and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

There was an exchange of experience on some questions of the political education and propaganda work of the CPSU and the CPCZ in connection with preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin. CPSU Central Committee department chiefs L.M. Zamyatin and Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, and also C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

W. EUROPE AIMS TO 'PROTECT OWN INTERESTS' IN NATO

LD031147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 5

[Aleksey Vasilyev commentary: "Dud Volley"]

[Text] Brussels--The sessions of the so-called Atlantic Assembly which unites parliamentarians from NATO member-countries have taken place in Brussels. The assembly, as intended by its organizers, is designed to serve the purpose of propagandizing NATO ideas and fanning war hysteria, and also to influence with the "pro-Atlantic" spirit the policy of individual member-countries of this bloc. It meets, as a rule, before NATO Council sessions and acts as a form of "approbation" of the ideas which will be the foundation of future decisions.

The sessions' agenda was evidence of the topics with which the NATO countries' parliamentarians are beginning to occupy themselves. The "Afghan question," the situation in Poland, the Madrid meeting, the situation in the Persian Gulf region.... A compulsory part of the program is ranting and raving about the growth of the "Soviet military threat."

However, the Atlantic Assembly's propaganda volley did not succeed. Disagreement among its participants proved so acute that U.S. Representative Brooks, who was chairing the meeting, said with irritation: "The problems facing us threaten to divide and not unite us."

The report of Netherlands representative De Vries in the assembly's Military Committee made the U.S. delegates literally furious. He singled out disagreement on the approach of various NATO members to major international problems, in particular to the American demands to increase West European military spending. "The West Europeans are less certain than the Americans that a show of military strength provides a long-term solution to the protection of Western interests beyond the bloc's borders," he said. "And, what is most important, West Europeans remain dedicated to the idea of talks on arms control." De Vries criticized the "tendency" of certain Americans to consider that existing Atlantic problems can be overcome by renewed assertion of U.S. strength.

In the Political Committee the debate on the attitude to the SALT II treaty became heated. British representative Wall tried to convince his colleagues that this treaty is "dead" and advocated "U.S. nuclear superiority." However, many delegates were forced to recognize that most European governments and parliaments advocate ratification of this treaty.

It was the first time in the assembly's work that such serious divergences have been revealed. The desire of Western Europe to play a more independent role and to protect its own interests was made very plain.

Netherlands Army View

LD040923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Grigoryev dispatch: "As the Question, So the Reply"]

[Text] Brussels--The generals were in a flurry. The reason was the results of a poll among servicemen. Over half the Netherlands Army personnel expressed themselves against the fulfillment of missions connected with the Netherlands' nuclear commitments within NATO.

The replies by ordinary soldiers and many officers to questions about the use of nuclear and chemical weapons were so "alarming" that they caused commotion in the military elite. The Defense Ministry and the generals declared that the poll results were "not to be divulged." Even members of parliament were unable to look at the secret files. However, some information as nonetheless filtered through to the press. It transpires that almost 60 percent of soldiers, 20 percent of noncommissioned officers and 8 percent of the officer corps expressed themselves against the fulfillment of nuclear tasks.

In this connection new newspaper DE WAARHEID writes that such sentiments in the Netherlands Armed Forces are becoming increasingly widespread. They reflect the Netherlands people's general attitude to the problem. Broad strata of the population are demanding that the government abandon its nuclear commitments to NATO. This is borne out by the many years of struggle by the inhabitants of various Netherlands provinces against NATO military bases and the basing of aircraft carrying nuclear weapons.

The negative attitude of many Netherlands people toward their country's participation in the nuclear plans of the Pentagon and NATO was clearly manifested in the mass movement against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the country's territory. Broad circles of the Neitherlands population-from farmers to military specialists--believe that their country should have nonnuclear status.

So there is nothing surprising in the fact that the generals have received an "unsatisfactory reply" to their question.

SPAIN REPORTEDLY TO SELL WHEAT TO USSR

LD291658 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 29 Nov, TASS--Officials here said that Spain would sell some 300,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union, the REUTER NEWS AGENCY reports. This is Spain's first such deal with the USSR after the United States imposed sanctions on grain to the Soviet Union.

According to the officials, the decision was approved by the Spanish cabinet.

BRIEFS

FINNISH TRADE UNION GROUP--A delegation of leaders of Finnish Trade Unions Centers, headed by (Niko Paifo), secretary of the Central Trade Organization, has arrived in Alma-Ata. On 27 November the delegation was received in the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, trade unions council, met Alma-Atinskaya Oblast trade union aktivs, and toured the city. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1507 GMT 27 Nov 80 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV VISIT TO SYRIA

Meeting With Bagdash

LD041020 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 3 Dec, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today had a meeting here with members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria headed by General Secretary of the CPS Central Committee Khalid Bagdash. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. The sides noted the high level and close nature of ties between the CPSU and the CPS.

Meeting With 'Arafat

LD032344 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Summary] Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today met with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Kuznetsov confirmed the Soviet Union's principled stand toward the just struggle of the Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues and for the undermining of the Camp David accords which were against the Arabs. "Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its firm support to the struggle of the Palestinian Arab People in the cause of exercising their national rights."

Departure From Syria

LD031448 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 3 Dec, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, left Damascus for home today. During his stay in Syria the instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic were exchanged. This treaty was signed in Moscow on October 8 by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad.

At the airport Vasiliy Kuznetsov was seen off by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Ministers' Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah and Walid Hamdun, and other officials. The Soviet ambassador to Syria, Vladimir Yukhin, was also at the airport.

Return to Moscow

LD031720 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov today returned to Moscow from Damascus. During his stay in Syria there was an exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic that was signed on October 8 in Moscow by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD031954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] In an interview with journalists, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, said that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria strengthens the position of the Arab countries in the struggle to wreck the Camp David agreements, and against the interference of the United States in the affairs of Near Eastern states. The minister noted that the treaty was concluded by two countries which have had close relations over a prolonged period, and emphasized that the document contains no secret articles.

FURTHER REPORTS ON FIGHTING BETWEEN IRAN, IRAQ

LD031456 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Dec, TASS--According to a report of the High Military Command of Iraq, more than 40 Iranian servicemen were killed, one tank and other combat equipment destroyed in the past 24 hours in the course of the fighting in difference sections of the front. Iranian aviation, the communique runs, raided the Province of (Thi-Qar) in the south of Iraq.

Tehran, 3 Dec, TASS--According to official reports, Iraqi troops yesterday staged an offensive in the area of the settlement of Farsiat, which was beaten off. The towns of Ahvaz and Abadan are being bombarded. Five Iraqi tanks were destroyed, and about 20 servicemen killed by the Iranian side in the course of the fighting west of Susangerd and in the vicinities of Farsiat.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES OUTGOING PDRY AMBASSADOR

LD021711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 26 November B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received A.A. ad-Dali, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home and had a friendly talk with him.

K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, participated in the talks.

POLICIES, ACHIEVEMENTS IN NORTH YEMEN PRAISED

LD031025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Borisov article under the rubric "From A Journalist's Notebook": "A Time of Work and Hope"]

[Excerpts] San'a'-Moscow--The Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] took its first steps in a difficult situation. The 8-year civil war foisted on it by imperialism and local reaction was a serious hindrance in the matter of eliminating inherited backwardness. The complex evolution of social and class forces in the years of the civil war led to a certain change in the distribution of political groupings in the country. The opponents of a united Yemen tried repeatedly to exacerbate inter-Yemeni relations, provoke discord between North and South and hinder the Yemeni people's natural desire for reunification.

However, with the support of national patriotic strata of the population and the army, the republic not only stood firm but was able to defend the gains of the September revolution. And today, in conditions of peace, the YAR is continuing the struggle to further strengthen stability in the country and eliminate backwardness, Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, YAR minister of information and culture, noted in a talk with IZVESTIYA's correspondent. Under the YAR 5-year plan for 1977-1981, major tasks are outlined in the development of agriculture and the creation of infrastructure, water supply systems and small enterprises in the food industry and light industries. The cooperative movement, which is intended to help resolve the problems of the Yemen countryside, is gathering speed. The plan provides considerable resources for social needs, health care and education. The successful fulfillment of the tasks set will enable the republic to put on a notable spurt along the path of progress and the elimination of backwardness.

From its earliest days the republic has devoted great attention to the problem of the people's education and the training of national cadres. At the time of the revolution 95 percent of Yemen's population could neither read nor write. Apart from elementary schools, the country had only four incomplete secondary schools and one secondary school with an extremely low standard of education. One of the program statements of the first republican government noted that economic and social backwardness cannot be eliminated without a revolution in the sphere of culture and education.

Another legacy of feudal dismemberment and the colonial past is the problem of Yemen's unity. In recent years the leaders of the YAR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have taken essential steps in the direction of unification, stressing repeatedly that the development of economic and trade ties and the exchange of experience and information will promote the attainment of Yemeni unity. The reunification of North and South on a peaceful democratic basis is fully in accordance with the interests of the Yemeni people. It will create even more favorable conditions for further progress and prosperity.

On many of the most important problems of international relations, in particular such problems as the strengthening of peace, disarmament and so forth, the YAR, in solidarity with the nonaligned countries, occupies an anti-imperialist position and implements a policy of positive neutrality. It advocates turning the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea into a zone of peace and security free of foreign military bases and resolutely condemns the Camp David agreements, which flout the rights and interests of Arabs.

EDITORIAL NOTES 'INVIOLABLE UNITY' OF SOVIET PEOPLE

LD031715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Inviolable Unity"]

[Text] Among socialism's main historic gains is the achievement of society's ideological and political, social and international unity. This unity is utterly inconceivable under the conditions of the private ownership system, torn by irreconcilable social class and national antagonisms. The commonality of the vital interests of working people free from exploitation and the power of cash is a great advantage of the socialist social system. "Society's cohesion and unity," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "is a unique asset of socialism, our invaluable, invincible strength," and "the reliable foundation of our socialist state's might."

The whole experience of the soviet land's history cogently demonstrates that any obstacles can be successfully surmounted by the combined efforts of the working people's masses and that a people who have taken their destiny into their own hands and are rallied closely around their political leader--the Leninist Communist Party--fear no trial. That was the case during the difficult years of building socialism, at the grim time of the Great Patriotic War, during our motherland's postwar rebirth and then during the process of creating the economic and cultural might that was the foundation for the building of developed socialism. Nowadays too the Soviet people's unity and cohesion are a powerful motive force in the struggle for communism.

Thanks to the CPSU's wise policy, the objective foundations of this unity become broader and stronger with every passing year. The consistent fulfillment of the plans outlined by the party for the country's socioeconomic and cultural development steadily leads to a rapprochement among our society's classes and groups and to increased social homogeneity. The inviolable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia--equal members of the labor collective of the whole people, united by their common socialist interests and communist ideals and by relations of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance--is strengthening.

To look at the Soviet people's deeds from the broad historical viewpoint demonstrates that they are of fundamental importance to the future. That is so, for instance, of the colossal work to boost agriculture, work aimed at reliably supplying the population with food and industry with raw materials. Suffice it to say that capital investments in the development of agriculture since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum have been equal to 3.5 times the investments over all the preceding years of Soviet power. But equal importance is attached to the social implications [soderzhaniye] of processes such as saturating the countryside with modern equipment, introducing industrial techniques and scientific achievements into agricultural production, training skilled cadres and markedly equalizing the material and cultural and everyday living standards of city and countryside. Agricultural labor is gradually being transformed into a variety of industrial labor and the social differences between working people in the industrial and agrarian sectors of the Soviet economy are being smoothed away.

Our society's unity is strengthening with the rapid growth of the education, culture and vocational training of the broadest strata of the working people. Thus in the less than 10 years between the two all-union population censuses, the number of people with higher or secondary education (completed and uncompleted) increased almost 50 percent: There are now 805 of them per 1,000 people employed in the national economy. Along with the renewal of the technical basis of production and the intellectualization of production activity, these changes signify a tremendous increase in the masses' creative potential and the faster overcoming of the material social differences between working people engaged in physical labor and those engaged in intellectual labor.

The historic result of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy is Soviet society's international cohesion. The alliance among working people of all nationalities bequeathed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin has been embodied in a new social and international community of people--the united Soviet people. Not only true equality of rights but also de facto equality of the 100-plus USSR nations and nationalities has been achieved. The unit of the Soviet peoples' vital interests, creative tasks and historical destinies makes our society still more cohesive and still mightier.

The further we advance along the road to communism and the greater the masses' labor and political activeness, the more intensive and fruitful become the interconnections among all elements of Soviet society, among its constituent classes and social groups, nations and nationalities, among all generation of Soviet people. The necessity of further strengthening this unity is increasingly clear. It is the duty of every communist and every Soviet person to be intolerant of any manifestations of localism or departmentalism, of attempts to place personal or narrow group interests above the interests of the whole people, of instances of laxity and indiscipline, of vestiges of bourgeois views and customs which run counter to the nature of our system. Socialism is strong by virtue of the solidarity of honest and conscientious working people who adopt an active life stance and struggle together for the triumph of communism.

The principled basis for Soviet people's increasingly close unity is their ideological and political cohesion. The undivided dominance of communist ideology in public consciouness and the masses' profound understanding of and full support for the party's domestic and foreign policy are powerful factors increasing working people's organization and activeness. Collectivism in interpersonal relations and socialist comradeship are raised to higher levels in the course of the everyday struggle to assert increasingly fully the social and moral values of the socialist way of life and a healthy ideological and moral atmosphere.

The CPSU--Soviet society's leading and directing force--is sparing no effort to continue to strengthen society's unity and cohesion. We rightly call the indissoluble unity of party and people the main source of our victories. The most important task of party organizations and all communists, who are now preparing for the partywide survey of forces, achievements and plans--the 26th CPSU Congress--is to rally the people's masses still more closely around Lenin's party, seeking to achieve weighty new results in communist building.

LITHUANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM MEETS 24 NOV

LD031659 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The scheduled Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum was held 24 November 1980.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks arising from the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report was delivered by P. Grishkyavichus, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

Reports on the Lithuanian SSR state plan for economic and social development and state budget for 1981 were delivered by A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, and R. Sikorskis, Lithuanian SSR minister of finance.

Taking part in the debates were V. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of Kaunas Gorkom; A Smirnov, first secretary of Vilnyusskiy Raykom; B. Sheshplaukis, Lithuanian SSR minister of construction; B. Aleksandravichyus, first secretary of Mazheykskiy Raykom; [paragraph continues]

G. Viditskene, team leader at the Vilnyus Order of the Labor Red Banner electric welding equipment plant; I. Mintauchkis, first secretary of Prenayskiy Raykom; Yu. Pozhela, vice president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Semiconductor Physics; G. Sereda, chief of the Zapadnoye construction administration; and M. Buklis, Lithuanian SSR minister of meat and dairy industry.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

On that the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum finished work.

KULYABSKIY OBKOM PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD031705 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 2

[TADZHIKTA report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Kulyab--the obkom plenum held 21 November examined the Kulyabskiy Obkom's report to the forthcoming scheduled oblast party conference. A. Khisamutdinov, first secretary of the Obkom, delivered a briefing on this question.

The plenum also examined an organizational question. In connection with his reassignment N.V. Rechkin was relieved of his duties as second secretary of the obkom. K.V. Sarychev was elected second secretary of the obkom.

G.B. Bobosadyakova, secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR 1981-85

LD021304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 2 Dec 80

[The CPSU Central Committee draft of the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the period up to 1990]

[Text] The Soviet people, under the tested leadership of Lenin's party, implementing the economic strategy worked out by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, has achieved further successes in the creation of the material-technical base for communism and in raising the prosperity of Soviet people. The alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society have been consolidated. Still closer have become the bonds of friendship of the peoples of the USSR. Socialist democracy has been raised to a new level. The social productive activity of the working people has increased. The role of the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions and Komsomol has been enhanced. A new Constitution of the USSR, a constitution of developed socialism, has been adopted. The cooperation of the USSR with the fraternal socialist countries has widened and become richer. The Soviet Union is consistently implementing a program of struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, for relaxation of international tension. The influence of the Soviet state on the course of world events is unswervingly increasing. In solving tasks of economic and cultural construction by the creative activities of the Soviet people and working people of all the union republics, the leading, guiding and organizing role of the CPSU has grown.

The Soviet people are entering the forthcoming decade 1981-1990 full of determination to make it a decade of new great deeds and accomplishments. Guided by the program of the CPSU and the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses, on the basis of successes achieved in the development of Soviet society, the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990 have been worked out. They generalize the practice of the building of communism in the USSR, take into account the experience of other socialist countries, and embody the strategy and tactics of the CPSU on the most important questions of economic and social development as applied to the specific conditions of the eighties, and the main results of the development of the economy and rise in the prosperity of the people for 1976-1980.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan period, the national economy developed in accordance with the course decided on by the 25th CPSU Congress, directed toward a further upsurge in the prosperity of the Soviet people on the basis of the dynamic development of social production, the raising of its efficiency and the quality of work. The country's natural riches have increased. A growth of the production and scientific-technical potential of all branches of the economy has been achieved. The defensive capability of the Soviet state is being maintained at the necessary level. By comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, the national income increased by R400 billion, industrial production by R717 billion and agricultural output by R50 billion. Four fifths of the national income were used directly on consumption by the population and housing and sociocultural construction.

Capital investment in the national economy totaled R635 billion. Basic assets increased 1.4 fold. Over 1,200 major industrial enterprises have been put into operation. There has been further development of heavy industry, the foundation of the economy. Those industries which determine technical progress were developed at accelerated rates. The mining of coal, the generation of electricity, the production of ferrous and nonferrous metals increased. Output of consumer goods increased by 21 percent, including output of household goods by 41 percent. The variety of products became greater and their quality was improved.

The rates of scientific-technical progress were speeded up. The scale of the introduction of new technology into the national economy increased. There was a rise in the technical level of production a great contribution to solving these tasks was made by Soviet science. The party's agrarian policy was consistently implemented.

The material-technical base of agriculture which is becoming more and more industrialized, was strengthened. Capital investment in this field over the whole range of works totaled over R170 billion or over 27 percent of the overall capital investment in the national economy. Agriculture received 1.8 million tractors, over 1.3 million trucks and about 540,000 grain combine-harvesters, a considerable quantity of machines for animal husbandry and fodder production, and about 400 million tons of mineral fertilizers.

The power-to-labor ratio was raised 1.4 fold. Large-scale work was done on irrigation and land reclamation construction. The area of irrigated and drained lands reached almost 35 million hectares. A comprehensive program for improving agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone was implemented. There was deeper and more varied application of concentration and specialization of agricultural production and agroindustrial integration. There was an increase of output of agricultural products. The average annual gross grain harvest for the 5-year plan period for the first time exceeded 200 million tons. Production of meat, milk, eggs, cotton and other products was increased.

There was further development of transportation. Its degree of technical provision was improved. In the freight hauling, the role of pipeline, sea and road transportation was increased, and, in passanger carrying, that of air transportation. The construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railway continued.

The USSR economy developed as a single national economy complex. There was a considerable increase in the economic potential of each republic. Territorial production complexes were formed at a faster rate, particularly in the northern and eastern regions. Extraction of oil, including gas condensate, in West Siberia increased 2.1 fold, of gas 4.3 fold. On the basis of scientific-technical progress and improvement in management, a rise in production efficiency was achieved. The productivity of social labor rose by 17 percent. On account of labor productivity, in industry 75 percent of the increase in production was achieved, in agricultural production all the increase, in construction 90 percent of the increase in building and assembly work. The quality of products was improved.

A big new step was taken in solving social tasks. Over the 5 years, of the national income, funds totaling R329 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan period were used to raise the living standards of the people. The material and spiritual requirements of Soviet people were more fully satisfied and the conditions of their work and daily lives were improved. Real incomes per capita rose by 17 percent. The average wage of industrial and office workers increased by more than 15 percent. Incomes of kolkhoz workers from the social economy increased by 26 percent. The labor payments to certain categories of workers in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, coal, shale and textile industries, construction, agriculture and rail transportation were increased. The implementation of that major social measure, the raising of rates and salaries to workers in nonproductive sectors, was completed. As a result, there were wage increases for 31 million industrial and office workers.

Social consumption funds, by which provision is made for free education medical assistance, old age pensions and other social measures, over the 5-year period totaled R527 billion. Payments and benefits from these funds per capita increased in 1980 to R438 as against R354 in 1975. Material and living conditions were improved for veterans of the Great Patriotic War, as were pension provisions for kolkhoz workers and certain categories of workers in a number of branches of the national economy. The standards of expenditure on food and the acquisition of medical preparations in health institutions were raised. The free issue of textbooks was introduced for pupils of the first five grades of general education schools and other social measures were implemented.

The increase in consumption of many food and nonfood goods continues. There has been further development in the field of services. Retail trade turnover increased by 24 percent, the volume of consumer services by 43 percent. Housing construction took place on a large scale. To these ends was directed capital investment totaling R87.2 billion; this is more than was laid down in the 5-year plan. Over the 5 years, housing of a total area of 530 million square meters was built. Housing conditions were improved for more than 50 million people. Now about 80 percent of the urban population live in separate apartments.

Progress has been achieved in the fields of education, culture, health, physical culture and sports. More favorable conditions have been created for the population's leisure.

Universal secondary education for young people was implemented and the training of cadres was expanded. In the vocational training schools 12.5 million young men and women were trained; in higher and secondary specialized educational establishments 10 million specialists were trained. The number of doctors increased from 834,000 in 1975 to 1 million in 1980. The number of hospital beds per 10,000 citizens rose from 118 to 125. The network of sanatoria, rest homes, holiday pensions, children's preschool establishments, Pioneer camps and Pioneer and school club-houses was expanded. Measures were taken to protect the environment and to use rationally and to restock natural resources. Expenses for these purposes increased 1.5 fold.

Cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries became more varied. The implementation of the long-term comprehensive program for socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-countries continued. Economic links with the developing and capitalist countries were widened.

The achievements in the development of the economy and the solution of social tasks could be more impressive if fuller use were made of the advantages of the planned economy, if production reserves were brought more fully into use, if a more persistent struggle were waged against shortcomings. Not all industries or enterprises fulfilled the set plans. The reduction of offcuts and waste in metal and fuel proceeded slowly. Poor use was made of secondary resources. Squandering of capital investments was not eliminated. There was delay in the completion of construction and in the putting into production of industrial projects. In agriculture, insufficient use was made of the resources allocated to it. Success was not achieved in eliminating shortcomings in the work of rail transportation. Difficulties occurred in providing the population with certain foodstuffs and industrial goods, housing and consumer services. The solution of certain economic and social tasks was complicated by the exhaustion of many old mineral deposits, including some major ones, by the shift of the main centers of the mining industries to the east and north and also by unfavorable weather conditions for agriculture in 1977, 1979 and 1980. In the field of raising the efficiency of production and labor productivity, success was not achieved in solving the tasks as laid down in the plan. The mechanism of management and planning, the methods of economic management and the level of labor and executive discipline lagged behind contemporary requirements. This made more difficult the transition of the national economy to the road of intensive development.

As a whole, the results of the elapsed 5-year plan period show that our country has advanced on all fronts of economic and social development. The 10th 5-Year Plan will take a worthy place in the history of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people. The Soviet Union is entering the 1980'swith mighty economic and scientific-technical potential and highly qualified cadres. The levels reached in the field of economic and social development enable still larger-scale tasks to be solved.

Main Tasks for the Economic and Social Development of the Country for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up to 1990: The forthcoming decade is a new major stage in the creation of the material-technical base for communism, the development of social relations, the forming of the new man. In this period there must be fuller use made of the opportunities and advantages of a society of mature socialism; its material and spiritual wealth, production and scientific-technical potential must be considerably increased. The social foundation of the USSR, the unbreakable alliance of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia will be consolidated. The friendship of the peoples will be strengthened. In the 1980's, the Communist Party will consistently continue the implementation of its economic strategy, the supreme aim of which is the steady raising of the material and cultural living standards of the people and the creation of the best conditions for the all-round development of the individual on the basis of the further increasing of the efficiency of social production in its entirety and increasing labor productivity and the social and labor activity of the Soviet people.

Proceeding from this, in the forthcoming decade there is to be further social progress by our society, and a broad program for raising the prosperity of the people is to be implemented. Conditions are to be created for satisfying more fully demand by the whole population for high-quality and varied foodstuffs, industrial goods, cultural and consumer goods. The housing, cultural and consumer conditions of the population are to be improved, with the basic stress on ensuring that each family is provided with a separate apartment. Municipal services, transportation and the provision of amenities in towns and villages are to be developed. Profound changes are to be carried out in the most important sphere of people's activity, work, and labor conditions are to be improved and made easier. Wide opportunities are to be provided for highly productive and creative work. Considerable progress is to be made along the path of erasing the essential differences between mental and physical labor and turning agrarian labor into a variety of industrial labor. An effective demographic policy is to be implemented.

The consolidation of the family as a most important unit of socialist society and the creation of the best possible conditions for combining motherhood with active participation by women in work and public activity are to be promoted. The maintenance of children and those incapable of working at society's expense is to be improved. A system of measures for extending people's lifespan and labor activity and strengthening the population's health is to be implemented.

Opportunities for the harmonious spiritual life of people and access for all the population to things of cultural value are to be broadened. There is to be a further raising of the level of education and culture; moral education is to be stepped up and a communist attitude to labor and the social economy is to be developed. More rational use is to be made of working time and the nonproductive spending and wasting of working time are to be eliminated. The free time of the working people is to be increased on the basis of development of the provision of public services and easing domestic work. The forms and organization of leisure, particularly among young people, are to be perfected.

The essential differences between town and country are to be gradually overcome and the living conditions of the population in all republics and areas of the country are to be improved. The all-round development and drawing closer together of nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, the increase in the social uniformity of society, and the strengthening of the ideological and political unity of the Soviet people as a new historic community of people are to be promoted. There is to be further economic progress by society and profound qualitative moves forward in the material and technical base on the basis of intensifying social production, improving its efficiency and accelerating scientific and technological progress.

Dynamic and balanced development of the USSR economy as a single national economic complex and proportional growth in all its sectors and the economies of the union republics is to be implemented; the organization of social labor and all production is to be raised to a still higher level; men and resources are to be concentrated on the solution of fundamental national economic tasks; specific comprehensive programs for the most important socioeconomic problems, above all foodstuffs and the development of consumer goods production and services, a reduction in the use of manual labor, the boosting of engineering, power generation and transportation, and other large-scale programs are to be implemented stage by stage; progressive changes in the structure of the national economy and improvements in the proportions within industries and between them are to be implemented; the accelerated development of industries which determine scientific and technical progress and the creation of major territorial production complexes is to be continued. The utmost development of the agrarian industrial complex, the accelerated growth of consumer production and industries which form part of the infrastructure of production and social amenities is to be ensured. Rational and economical use is to be made of natural, material and labor resources, as the decisive and most effective way of compounding the country's national wealth and quickly increasing socialist accumulations and consumption resources. Particular attention is to be given to raising labor productivity and the return on basic funds in all branches of the national economy and to reducing the materials consumed in production.

Organic unification of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist management system is to be achieved. The role of science in establishing the material and technical base of communism and in resolving urgent social problems is to be enhanced. The transition to mass application of highly efficient systems of machinery and technological processes, which ensure comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and the technical reequipping of its fundamental industries, is to be consistently implemented. The efficiency of capital construction is to be raised. It is to be consistently industrialized.

A qualitative improvement in basic assets is to be ensured and new production capacities are to be brought into operation and assimilated more quickly. The reconstruction of existing enterprises is to be speeded up. The deployment of productive forces is to be improved. The territorial division of labor is to be improved. The contribution of each union republic to the solution of general state tasks is to be increased. The fuel, energy, mineral and raw material resources of eastern and northern regions are to be effectively drawn into economic use.

The policy of restricting the growth of major cities is to be consistently carried out. Small and medium-size towns are to be developed. Specialized and highly productive manufacturing capacities and subsidiaries of enterprises and associations are to be located in these towns. Economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties with foreign states, above all with the countries of the socialist community, are to be expanded and improved. The standard of management in the economy is to be raised. Centralized management is to be combined more fully with economic autonomy and the initiative of enterprises and associations. The role of soviets of people's deputies and trade unions is to be raised. Leading socialist management methods are to be introduced everywhere. The achievement in society's interests of maximum results from minimum expenditure, an immutable principle in economic construction, is to be carried out unswervingly.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will be a responsible stage in the realization of long-term tasks. It is called upon to continue the country's socioeconomic development course and the party's strategic aims in the eighties, while taking account of the specific factors of the next 5-year period.

The main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan is to ensure further growth in the prosperity of Soviet people on the basis of steady and continuous economic development, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the transfer of the economy on to an intensive path of development, more rational use of the country's production potential, utmost economies in all types of resources, and improvement in work quality.

Proceeding from the CPSU's economic strategy and the main tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, a system of measures to raise consistently the people's prosperity is to be implemented. Primary attention is to be given to improving the supply of consumer goods to the population, housing conditions, medical care, conditions of work and the resolution of other urgent social tasks. The raising of the working people's living conditions is to be bound up more closely with the solution of production tasks.

The efficiency of the system of material and moral incentives is to be raised. The stimulating role of payment according to work done [oplata po trudu] the main source of the population's income, is to intensified. Productivity of work is to grow faster than work payment in sectors of the national economy, in associations and at enterprises. Social services funds are to be increased. Social security, education and culture are to be developed. The living conditions of families with children and the population's leisure facilities are to be improved. Measures to protect the natural environment are to be implemented. Care is to be taken to improve the conditions of work and everyday life of workers, to establish a creative atmosphere and healthy social psychological climate in each collective, to raise vocational skills, to satisfy cultural demands and to develop physical culture and sports at associations, enterprises, establishments and other organizations. An increase in the social and work activity of Soviet people and the development of socialist competition are to be promoted in every possible way.

Continuous economic growth is to be ensured. The structure of social production is to be improved. National income used for consumption and accumulation is to be increased by 18-20 percent. Industries which ensure progressive structural changes in the economy and steady and balanced production on an expanded scale are to be developed at an accelerated rate. The technical reequipping of basic industries like power generation, metallurgy, engineering, the chemical industry, transport and construction is to be continued. The structure of the fuel and energy complex and the construction materials complex is to be improved by quicker growth in production of the most progressive types of output. More coordination is to be achieved in the development of the extraction and processing industry and industries producing and using work tools. In the process the expansion of international socialist coordination and the intensification of production specialization should be taken into account in every possible way.

The rate of growth in output by Group "B" industries is to be faster than in Group "A" industries. Provision is to be made for the utmost development of the agroindustrial food complex, proportional and balanced growth in agriculture and the industries which serve it, the food industry and also production capacities connected with the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural produce.

In agriculture, emphasis should be placed on solving the tasks of increasing grain and fodder production, the development of animal husbandry, safeguarding agricultural produce and delivering it to the consumer in the best possible marketable state. The transfer of agricultural production to an industrial basis and progressive technology is to be speeded up.

Comprehensive measures to improve the work of all types of transportation, above all railroad transportation, are to be carried out. They are to be developed in fuller accordance with the requirements of the national economy and the population. The technical level of ancillary production and service capacities is to be raised. The general state system of material and technical supply is to be strengthened and improved. Its role and responsibility in rational and economic use of material resources and uninterrupted supply of raw and other materials and equipment to the economy is to be raised.

Capital investments are to be concentrated on the main directions, the most important projects which are due for commissioning, and above all on the reconstruction and technical reequipping of existing enterprises. Building work is to be speedy and economical, with a high technical standard. New enterprises are to be built, first and foremost in industries and manufacture which guarantee progressive changes in the structure of social production and which bring the fuel, energy, mineral and raw material resources of the eastern and northern regions of the country into national economic use. Construction of new production projects is to be restricted in the European part of the country. The material and technical base of capital construction and the availability of qualified personnel for it are to be strengthened and improved. The capacities of subcontracting organizations are to accord with the volume of construction and assembly work which they are executing, especially in areas where there is concentrated construction work.

There is to be comprehensive economic development in union republics and economic regions. Their specialization role in the system of social division of labor is to be improved. The formation of territorial production complexes is to continue.

The efficiency of social production is to be steadily increased, and the quality of production and services improved in all branches of the national economy on the basis of its comprehensive intensification.

The most rational use of material, labor and financial resources is to be secured as one of the most important conditions for improving the balanced development of the national economy and creating the necessary reserves.

The productivity of social labor is to be raised by 17-20 percent, and as a result of this, no less than 85-90 percent growth in national income is to be obtained. The technical equipment available to labor is to be increased. The comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes is to be introduced in every way possible.

The number of workers involved in manual labor in all branches is to be steadily reduced, especially in subsidiary and secondary work. Measures are to be adopted for achieving a balance between existing and newly created enterprises and labor resources.

The organization and setting of norms for labor as its stimulation are to be improved. Scientific organization of labor is to be steadily introduced and its effectiveness raised. Conditions are to be created for securing cadres for newly commissioned enterprises, especially in Siberia and the Far East.

The quality of all types of products is to be improved considerably. The variety of goods is to be widened and updated, in keeping with present-day demands of the development of the national economy and scientific-technical progress, as well as the growing requirements of the population.

The proportion of products of the highest quality category is to be steadily increased within the overall volume of output, and a comprehensive system of quality control is to be introduced everywhere.

Measures are to be implemented for raising the output-capital ratio in branches of the national economy, at associations and enterprises. More rational use is to be made of production capacities. There is to be wider introduction of highly productive equipment, and the structure of existing fixed capital is to be improved and renovated in good time.

Particular attention is to be devoted to reducing the time taken to master design capacities at newly commissioned enterprises and projects, increasing the coefficient of shifts working on the most efficient machinery and mechanisms, and faster replacement of obsolete equipment.

There is to be wider application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and rational design solutions for lowering proportional capital investments. There is to be economic use of material resources.

Over the 5-year period, the saving of fuel and energy resources for the national economy, amounting to 160-170 million tons of conventional fuel, will be secured, including 70-80 million tons resulting from reduced rates of consumption.

There will be a reduction of proportional consumption of ferrous rolled metal by an average of no less than 18-20 percent, of steel pipes by 10-12 percent; and nonferrous rolled metal by 9-11 percent, in machine building and metal processing. There will be a saving of ferrous rolled metal and timber materials of 7-9 percent, and of cement 5-7 percent, in the construction industry.

Work will be continued on a wider involvement of secondary material and fuel-and-energy resources, as well as byproducts in economic turnover. The material-technical base of organizations engaged in procurement and processing of secondary raw materials is to be developed. The economy drive in production in the sphere of services and management is to be intensified. Measures are to be worked out and implemented for eliminating losses in industry, construction, transportation, agriculture and other branches.

The system of financial autonomy is to be strengthened in all links of the economy. The rate of turnover of working capital in the national economy is to be accelerated by 2-3 days. The cost of production and labor is to be lowered and profit is to be increased in industry and construction by approximately 1.3 times and by 1.7 times at state farms.

The further acceleration of scientific-technical progress is to be secured. In all branches of the national economy, a steady course will be pursued for more rapid technical reequipping of production, and the development and production of machinery and equipment allowing conditions of labor to be improved, labor productivity to be raised and material resources saved. Fundamentally new equipment and materials and progressive technology are to be created and introduced into production. A growth in production of machinery and units of high individual capacity and productivity, highly economical equipment, and complete systems of machinery for comprehensive mechanization and automatization of production is to be secured.

Standards and technical conditions for finished products, complete sets of components, intermediate and raw materials are to be improved in accordance with the demands of consumers.

The effectiveness of scientific research is to raised; the rate of introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production is to be considerably reduced, coordination of the work of scientific establishments is to be improved, the links between fundamental and applied research and production are to be deepened and the material-technical base of scientific, planning and design organizations is to be strengthened.

There will be improved protection of nature, agricultural land, the atmosphere, inland waters, the animal and plant kingdom and rational utilization and reproduction of natural resources is to be secured;

There will be improvement of control, and raising of the level of management in all links of the economy: There is to be intensified orientation toward achieving better final results in the national economy. The level of organization and coordination of work in all links of the national economy is to be raised.

Planning is to be improved consistently, an organic interaction between the plan and economic levers and incentives is to be ensured, and the organizational structure and methods of management improved.

There will be comprehensive development of initiative, efficiency, and creative search for reserves and possibilities for raising production, and a high level of organization and working discipline will be secured at every production sector.

The responsibility of economic managers for the results and quality of work, for fulfilling planned tasks and contractual commitments, for observing the principles of the system of financial autonomy, for ensuring that production is profitable, and for accelerating the rate of turnover of working capital at enterprises is to be stepped up. There is to be a decisive fight against examples of bureaucracy and the downward revision of plans. Unnecessary corrections to planned tasks are not to be permitted. The role and initiative of labor collectives in management and planning and for educating workers in the spirit of a consciously creative attitude to their work and a high productive and public activity is to be raised. The effectiveness of foreign economic ties is to be raised. A deepening of socialist economic integration with CEMA member-countries is to be ensured. Cooperation with developing countries and mutually-advantageous trade with capitalist states is to be expanded.

The development of science and acceleration of technological progress In the eleventh 5-year period, the development of science and technology should be geared to an even greater extent to the solution of some of the most important problems in the further progress of Soviet society and accelerating the transfer of the economy onto a path of intensive development. Proceeding from this, the working out and implementation of specific comprehensive programs for the solution of some of the most important scientific-technical problems is to be secured; the rate at which new equipment is developed and mastered is to be substantially reduced; ties between science and production are to be strengthened; the responsibility of ministries and departments for the level of research in industrial scientific establishments is to be raised; results of completed scientific projects are to be used in production as quickly as possible; the system of assessing the technical level of articles being developed and produced is to be improved; and obsolete products removed from production in good time.

The experimental production base of scientific research and construction design organizations is to be strengthened. Production of instruments and equipment, means of automation, and the means and preparations for scientific research is to be increased considerably. The direction of research and development, and the organizational structure of scientific establishments is to be determined in good time and changed to meet the demands of the scientific-technical revolution.

The effectiveness of utilization of the scientific potential at higher education establishments is to be raised for the solution of tasks of the national economy. The training, raising of qualifications and recommendations of scientific and scientific-pedagogical cadres are to be improved.

The further development of the mass scientific-technical creativity of innovators and rationalizers is to be promoted. The role of scientific-technical societies in accelerating scientific and technical progress is to be strengthened.

On the basis of using the achievements of science and technology, the production and wide application of automatic manipulators, industrial robots and coordinated systems of automatic control using microprocessors and minicomputers will be developed, and automated workshops and factories will be set up. The automation of construction-design and scientific-research work will be extended, using computer technology.

The unit capacities of machinery and equipment will be raised to an optimum with a simultaneous reduction of their dimensions, metal input and power consumption, and a lowering of the cost per unit of final performance [konechnyy poleznyy effekt]. Multipurpose machinery and equipment which can be readjusted when changing technological processes, the type of articles produced and work done are to be developed. There is to be wide application of the modular principle in developing new machinery, equipment, apparatus and instruments, with the use of standardized subassemblies and units.

Fundamentally new types of transportation vehicle are to be developed, as well as special transportation power installations, which will ensure a substantial reduction in consumption of fuel and energy;

Highly effective methods of raising the durable properties, their resistance to corrosion and heat and cold, of metals and alloys, metal structures and pipes, are to be worked out and introduced. Production of new materials and coatings for articles by means of metal powders, alloy powders and infusible compounds is to be increased. Production of superpure semiconductors and superconductors, new polymer and composite materials and articles made from them, with the properties of heat-resistant and chemically stable, inorganic and nonmetallic materials, is to be developed.

There is to be wider application of low operational, low-waste and waste-free technological processes.

Effective methods of integrated utilization and processing of hard and heavy liquid fuels, as well as production of synthetic fuels are to be created and introduced.

Electrochemical, laser, radiation and other highly effective methods for processing metals, materials and articles, for the purposes of substantially improving their properties, are to be used.

The introduction of automated methods of quality control and the testing of products as a composite part of the technological process are to be speeded up. The technical means and technology for comprehensive and fuller recovery of useful components from ores, and for the working of poor and complex deposits are to be created and widely applied. The scale of utilization of renewable sources of energy--hydraulic, solar, wind, and geothermal--in the national economy is to be increased.

In the sphere of social science, efforts are to be concentrated on the following directions: generalization of experience of the revolutionary transforming activity of the CPSU and the international communist and workers' movement; working out of problems of dialectical and historical materialism and political economy on the basis of the utilization of dialectic materialism in the resolution of theoretical and practical tasks; the expansion of research on the theoretical questions of developed socialism; the creation of a material and technical base for communism and the improvement of production relations; the raising of the efficiency of social production.

On socioeconomic problems of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of management of the national economy, agrarian policy, demography and the utilization of labor resources; research into the problems of the social structure and the political system of mature socialism, communist upbringing and the comprehensive and harmonious development of man and the socialist way of life; research into the natural laws of development of the world socialist system, the problems of socialist economic integration and foreign economic links; the study of the question of the economy and politics in capitalist and developing countries; criticism of anticommunism and bourgeois and revisionist conceptions of social development, the exposure of the falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism.

In the sphere of the natural and technical sciences, efforts are to be concentrated on the resolution of the following major problems: development of mathematical theory and raising the efficiency of its utilization for applied purposes; development of the physics of elementary particles and the atomic nucleus for the purpose of acquiring further knowledge of the structure of matter; development of nuclear power engineering and creation of the bases for thermonuclear power engineering; improvement of methods for the conversion and transfer of energy; creation of chemical production processes for obtaining new substances and materials with particular properties and the scientific bases for the technology of comprehensive utilization of raw materials and byproducts which conserve energy and labor resources and make use of closed technological cycles.

Raising of the quality, reliability, cost-effectiveness and productivity of machines, equipment and other machine-building products and the reduction of their material content and energy consumption; improvement of computer technology, its component base and software; means and systems for transmitting and processing data; raising the efficiency of automated control systems and the development of computer networks and computer centers for collective use; acquiring knowledge of the mechanism of the physiological, biochemical, genetic and immunological process in vital activity; improvement of methods for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the most widespread diseases; development of new means of medication and medicaments and medical equipment; cultivation and growth of highly productive varieties of plants and types of animals, corps and useful microorganisms; creation of new physiologically active substances, including pesticides; development of biotechnical processes for the production of products used in medicine, agriculture and industry; further study and conquering of space in the interests of the development of science and technology and the national economy; raising the efficiency of measures in the sphere of environmental protection; rational utilization of resources of the biosphere, the world oceans and the sea shelves; improvement of methods for forecasting the weather and other natural phenomena. [Here follows a 10-minute interval in the reading, during which music is broadcast]

The Development of Industry: A fuller satisfaction of the needs of the national economy for the means of production and of the needs of the population for consumer goods, intensification of production, raising of quality of output on the basis of all-round utilization of achievements of scientific and technological progress constitute the most important tasks of industry. The increase in production and the improvement in quality of consumer goods must be regarded as the primary task for all industries, all enterprises and organizations and as a matter of special concern for all party, administrative and economic organs. In order that these tasks can be resolved, production of industrial output in the 5-year period must be increased by 26-28 percent, including means of production by 26-28 percent and consumer goods by 27-29 percent. Labor productivity in industry must be increased by 23-25 percent. More than 90 percent of increase in production must derive from this.

The structure of industrial production must be improved. A balance in the development of extraction and processing industries must be ensured. An accelerated increase in the production of output which determines technological progress in the national economy must be ensured. The scope of development, mastering and introducing into production processes of new, highly efficient technology which ensures growth in labor productivity, lowering of consumption of materials and energy, improvement in the quality of output produced, enhancement of its competitiveness in the foreign markets must be considerably expanded.

The types and range of construction materials must be expanded and modernized systematically; their technical and economic qualities must be improved. Production of progressive materials to replace ferrous and nonferrous metals must be increased.

Utilization of fuel and energy resources must be improved. Consumption of oil and petroleum products such as boiler and furnace fuel must be reduced. The nuclear power industry must be developed at an accelerated rate. Saving of material resources must be ensured. Progressive norms of spending per unit of output produced must be introduced.

Extensive use must be made of comprehensive processing of raw materials, resource-saving technology and technological processes which produce little or no waste. Local varieties of raw and finished materials must be comprehensively drawn into circulation; secondary resources must be utilized. The use of food raw materials and other agricultural output for technical purposes must be reduced as much as possible. Profitability of industrial output must be raised; its own prime costs must be reduced.

Forms of organization of industrial production must be improved. Productive links between industries and individual enterprises must be improved. The level of specialization, coordination and concentration of production must be raised. The scope of technological reequipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises must be expanded considerably. They must be reequipped with new, highly-efficient technology; progressive technological processes must be introduced, along with scientific organization of labor and production.

Utilization of production capacities and basic assets must be improved. The capacity at which machinery and equipment is worked per shift must be raised. Progressive systems of organization of overhaul of machinery and equipment that ensure that the period of their operation between overhauls is increased must be set up and used, with account taken for particular features of individual industries and plants.

The following main guidelines of development in industries must be set down: In the electrical generating industry, generation of electricity in 1985 must be brought up to 1,550-1,600 billion kwh, including up to 220-225 billion kwh at nuclear power stations and up to 230-235 billion kwh at hydroelectric power stations.

The increase in electricity generation in the USSR's European area must be ensured, in the main, by nuclear and hydroelectric power stations. New capacities of 24-25 million kw must be handed over for use at nuclear power stations. Work on mastering fast neutron reactors must be continued. Work on utilization of nuclear fuel to generate heat must also be continued. Large hydroelectric power stations must be constructed on Siberian, Far Eastern and Central Asian rivers, taking into account a comprehensive utilization of hydroresources as well as water-storage power stations in the USSR's European part. Construction of thermal power stations using coal from the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk basins as well as natural and casing-head gas from West Siberian deposits must be carried out at an accelerated pace.

The first stage of the DC electric power transmission line with the tension of 1,500 kv from Ekibastuz to the center [of the country], and the AC electric power transmission line with the tension of 1,150 kv from Ekibastuz to the Urals must be put into use. Work on a further development of the country's unified power grid, on raising the reliability of supplies of electricity to the national economy must be continued. A further development of centralized heat supplies to the consumers by way of construction of heat and electric powerplants and large district heating boiler plants, lowering specific fuel consumption and prime costs of electric and heat power must be ensured. Labor productivity must be raised by 18-20 percent.

In the oil industry, in 1985 extraction of oil with gas condensate amounting to 620-645 tons must be ensured. Oil-extracting industry in Western Siberian regions, in Kazak SSR and in the north of the country's European part must be developed at a faster pace. An accelerated commissioning of new oil deposits for industrial exploitation must be implemented on the basis of an extensive utilization of industrial construction methods and of complete sets of modula equipment that leaves the factory in a high degree of [factory] readiness [zavodskaya gotovonost] for use.

The application of new methods of treating oil deposits must be expanded thus increasing extraction of oil from inside the earth. A progressive method of gas lift working of the wells and highly productive submersible electric pumps must be introduced. In 1985 the proportion of oil extraction at comprehensively automated oilfields must be increased to 85-90 percent. Labor expenditure on working individual wells must be reduced by 15-18 percent. Technical-economic indices of drilling operations must be improved through an accelerated technological reequipment and a further improvement of their organization.

In the petroleum-refining industry: Effectiveness of the utilization of oil must be raised. A further deepening of its refining, reduction of losses of oil and petroleum products must be ensured. Large-tonnage production of aromatic hydrocarbons, liquid fuel, ethylene, petroleum electrode [elekotrodnyy] coke must be mastered. Production of highly effective additives to fuels and lubricants must be increased. Quality of petroleum products produced must be raised. A further unification of varieties of manufactured lubricants, greases, motor and boiler-furnace fuels must be carried out. The planned increase in the volume of production must be ensured mainly through raising labor productivity.

In the gas industry: The task of implementing the program for an accelerated development of extraction of natural gas must be regarded as one of the most important ones. In 1985 the volume of this extraction must be brought up to 600-640 billion cu m. Conditions for a further accelerated development of the industry must be created. Highly productive, automated bloc installations for gas preparation must be introduced at gas fields. Capacities for a comprehensive processing of casing-head and natural gas [neftyanoy i priorodnyy gaz] which would yield ethane, sulphur and other concomitant components must be increased. Extraction of gas condensate must be progressively increased. A fuller utilization of it must be ensured. The forming of an industrial complex for extraction and processing of gas and condensate as well as production of sulphur on the basis of the Astrakhan gas-condensate deposit must commence.

Construction of powerful gas trunkpipelines, highly automated and reliable in operation, must be implemented.

Efficiency and reliability in operations of the country's unified gas supply system must be raised. Construction of underground gas storage depots in the main fuel-consuming regions must be continued. Labor productivity must be raised by 33-35 percent.

In the coal industry: In 1985 coal extraction amounting to 770-800 million tons must be ensured.

Coal extraction is to be developed at a rapid rate by the most efficient opencast method on the basis of widespread introduction of progressive technology and mining transport equipment of large unit capacity. The building of capacities in the Kuzbass and construction of installations in the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel and energy complexes are to be accelerated and coal extraction in those areas is to be increased. There is to be further development of underground coal mining, particularly for coking and domestic requirements, of mining by hydraulic method and of conveying coal by pipeline. The quality of coal supplied to the national economy is to be improved. The capacities of mine construction organizations are to be augmented. The development and assimilation of serial production of high-productivity complexes of equipment for extracting coal in complex geological conditions and carrying out preparatory [mining] workings are to be accelerated. The creation and introduction of automated coal mining facilities not requiring the constant presence of men at the working place are to be extended. The production capacities of coal machine-building are to be increased in order to satisfy fully the needs of the national economy for highly productive and reliable mining equipment and spare parts. Conditions of labor and accident prevention are to be improved. The increase in the amount of coal extracted and processed is to be brought about chiefly by increasing labor productivity.

In ferrous metallurgy, a radical improvement in quality and an increase in the output of efficient types of metal goods are to become the chief trend of further development and 117-120 million tons of finished rolled ferrous metals are to be produced in 1985.

A broad technical reequipping of ferrous metallurgy enterprises is to be implemented. The production of cold-rolled sheet; rolled metal subjected to hardening by heat treatment and made from low-alloy steels; thin sheet metal including extremely thin sheet with protective coatings; cold-rolled strip; dynamo steel; special-section and high-precision rolled metal; and thick steel plate is to be increased 1.5-2.5 times. The production of cost-effective [ekonomichnyy] and special types of steel piping--various threaded pipes for the oil industry with new types of thread connections and anti-corrosive coatings; high-strength pipes for high-pressure boilers; pipes for bearings [podshipnikovyye truby]; and pipes for nuclear power engineering--is to be developed at an accelerated rate. The production of multilayer pipes for gas pipelines is to be assimilated. To produce articles with long life and high resistance to wear and corrosion and to reduce the level of labor intensity and metal content of machines and mechanisms [dlya snizheniya trudoyemkosti i metalloyemkosti mashin i mekhanizmov] production of metal powder is to be more than trebled. Industrial production of precision alloys and rolled metal is to be developed. There is to be rapid development of the raw material base of ferrous metallurgy.

The extraction of components from mined ores is to be increased and the content of iron, manganese and chromium concentrates is to be raised. The technology of enriching and pelletizing oxidized ferrous quartzites is to be assimilated on an industrial scale. A further increase in steel production will be obtained by developing the oxygen converter and electric steel smelting methods. Electric steel production is to be increased 1.6 times. Steel production by the methods of special remelting and processing steel outside the furnace is to be extended. The amount of steel used to supply continuous billet-casting machines is to be raised to 35-37 million tons. Scrap ferrous metal is to be used more fully and prepared to a high quality. Metal-containing waste is to be drawn into production on a wider scale and small-capacity metallurgical plants are to be built in places where scrap ferrous metal is processed and where metal products are used. Efforts are to be made to utilize secondary energy resources more fully. Labor productivity is to be increased by 12-14 percent.

In nonferrous metallurgy, the raw material base of functioning enterprises is to be strengthened and further developed at a rapid rate. The technology of extraction and processing of ores and concentrates is to be perfected. The degree of comprehensive use of mineral raw material is to be raised and the introduction of autogenous, hydrometallurgical and other efficient technological processes and units with large unit capacity is to be accelerated. The quality and range of output are to be improved. Aluminum production is to be increased by 15-20 percent, copper by 20-25 percent, and nickel and cobalt by no less than 1.3 times. Production of zinc, lead, titanium, magnesium, precious metals, tungsten and molybdenum concentrates, niobium and other alloying elements is to be increased. The production of semiconductor, specially-pure and special materials, precision alloys and other materials with enhanced parameters, cost-effective types of rolled metal, bimetals, thin aluminum and copper electrolytic foil, powders and high-precision nonregrindable plates made from hard alloys and powdered ceramic material is to be developed at a rapid rate. The construction of installations in mining and enrichment complexes in rich new fields is to be accelerated. The collection, laying-in and processing of nonferrous metal scrap and waste are to be stepped up considerably and the use of secondary energy resources is to be improved. Output is to be increased chiefly by raising labor productivity.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry the volume of output is to be increased by 30-33 percent. The output of mineral fertilizers in 1985 is to be brought up to 150-155 million tons in conventional units, or 36-37 million tons calculated in terms of 100 percent nutrients content; the output of synthetic resins and plastics to 6-6,250,000 tons; the output of chemical fibers and yarn to 1.6 million tons. The raw material base is to be developed at a rapid rate in order to make fuller use of capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical fodder additives. There is to be a balanced development of the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection. The output of concentrated and compound fertilizers is to be extended. From 1985 onwards, potassium fertilizers are to be supplied to agriculture only in granulated and large-crystal form.

The production of synthetic rubbers replacing natural rubber is to be increased. Tire life is to be increased and the production of tires for heavy trucks and road-graders is to be extended. The production of high-quality polymers with set technical characteristics, including reinforced and loaded plastics, and the production of plastic pipes is to be developed.

The output of small-quantity [malotonnazhnyy] chemical products is to be stepped up. The requirements of the national economy for chemical additives for polymer materials, indirect agents for textiles, preservatives, catalysts, synthetic dyes, paint and varnish materials, detergents, specially-pure chemical materials and reagents, and special extremely thin polymer films are to be satisfied more fully. The output of domestic chemical articles is to be increased and their range and quality to be improved. Labor productivity is to be increased by 28-30 percent.

Work to make a geological study of the country's territory and increase the proven reserves of mineral raw material resources, first and foremost fuel and energy resources, is to be developed at an accelerated rate. Measures are to be taken to discover oil and gas deposits on the territory of Western and Eastern Siberia, the European part of the USSR, Central Asia and Kazakh SSR, and on the continental shelf of the seas. The raw material base of functioning mining enterprises, particularly in areas where territorial production complexes are being set up, are to be extended. The exploration and prospecting for deposits of rich and easily-enriched ores of ferrous and nonferrous metals, bauxites, phosphorites, coal, fuel shales and raw material for atomic power engineering and for the production of construction materials and mineral fertilizers, as well as the exploration and prospecting for underground water are to be stepped up. Progressive types of geophysical and geochemical exploration of the earth's interior are to be developed at a faster rate. The possibilities of high-altitude air and space facilities for studying the earth's natural resources are to be used widely in geology. Methods of making a high-speed geological and economic assessment of mineral deposits are to be developed and applied. There is to be a further technical reequipping of geological prospecting organizations, providing them with highly-efficient equipment, apparatus and means of transportation.

The accelerated development of machine building and metal-working has to be provided for, and the increase in the output of production in machine building and metal working has to be increased by no less than 1.4.

The rapid mastering of the series production of new designs of machinery, equipment, automatic devices and instruments, which make it possible to utilize on a large scale highly productive and energy-saving and material-saving technology in all branches of the national economy, and also the production of essential equipment in conformity with the specific conditions of exploitation in various parts of the country, has to be ensured.

The technical level and quality of the products of machine-building and automatic devices and instruments has to be raised. The cost-effectiveness and productivity of the equipment manufactured and its reliability and length of life have to be raised significantly. To this end the accelerated development and production of automated control devices for machinery and equipment unitized electric motor drives with thyristor transformers and micro processors and hydraulic and pneumatic equipment have to be ensured.

Measures to raise the efficiency of systems for controlling the quality and technical level of the products manufactured by the machine-building industry have to be drawn up and effected.

The production of systems of machinery and equipment, particularly automatic manipulators with programmed control, which make it possible to exclude the application of manual labor on low-skilled and monotonous jobs in conditions which are hard and harmful to the person, has to be increased substantially.

The efficiency of machine-building products has to be raised through improving machine-building technology and organization and the quick unification of infra-industry and inter-industry components, units and technological processes has to be ensured.

The further deepening and expansion of specialization of machine-building production and the creation of new and the development of existing specialized enterprises and large units which make half-finished articles, components, units and assemblies for one industry or several has to be continued.

The structure of the stock of metal-working equipment in machine building has to be improved through cutting back the output of universal machine-tools and machinery and increasing the output of highly productive specialized and self-contained machine tools, progressive forge-and-pressing equipment and automatic lines and complexes.

The immediate refitting of machine-building enterprises with new metal-working equipment has to be ensured.

A system of measures has to be drawn up and implemented to reduce the proportion of metal used in machinery and equipment and to cut substantially the waste material and losses in metal products through improving the design of machinery and equipment, extensive application of metal of greater durability, shaped profiles, rolled metal of high precision, construction plastics and insulating materials which have high resistance to temperatures, replacement of technological processes based on the cutting of metal with economic methods of moulding components, and extensive application of electro-furnaces in foundries and the non-oxidizing method of heating metal in forges.

Components and rolling mills, which make possible the use of rolled metal with the minimum of waste, have to be made and installed in machine-building enterprises.

Capacities for the production of special and economical light-weight rolled metal profiles have to be created at major machine-building enterprises in order to supply machine building more fully with rolled metal of the required range.

The delivery, on the demand of the customers, of sets of equipment with a high-degree of readiness for use at the plant, the carrying-out by machine-building enterprises and production associations of commissioning and breaking-in work, and the handing over of this equipment to the customer have to be ensured.

Labor productivity has to be increased by 31-35 percent.

In power machine building a considerable boosting of production of equipment for nuclear, hydro- and thermopower stations has to be ensured. This includes atomic reactors with a capacity of from 1 million to 1.5 million and power sets with a capacity of 500-800 kw for thermal power stations using poor-quality coal.

The manufacture and delivery of the first atomic reactors for providing heat to major towns have to be completed.

New designs of power sets for fast-neutron reactors with a capacity of 800,000-1,600,000 kw, and equipment for highly flexible power sets with a capacity of 500,000 kw have to be formulated.

An experiemental commercial steam-gas installation with a capacity of 250,000 kw and having an internal-cycle gasification of solid fuel has to be set up.

The production of equipment which makes it possible to use the secondary energy resources in metallurgy and other branches of industry must be increased.

The series production of gas pumping units for gas trunk pipelines at a pressure of 100 atmospheres must to be organized.

In the heavy and transportation machine-building industries the production of sets of metallurgical equipment, including machinery for the continuous casting of billets and new types of self-propelled mining equipment and continuously operating mining transportation machinery of high productivity, has to be increased significantly.

Work on creating systems of machinery for the comprehensive mechanization of the work of miners in complex mining and geological conditions must be implemented.

The production of diesel engines with high technological and economic indices has to be increased and engines for large-capacity road-construction machines created. The production of more powerful main-line and shunting diesel locomotives has to be organized. The production of specialized freight cars, railway tank cars, electric train cars and also track-laying and maintenance machinery has to be increased.

The development of capacities for making devices for mechanizing and automating lifting -and-transportation, loading-and-unloading and warehouse work has to be speeded-up.

In the electrical engineering industry the production of turbo-generators with a capacity of from 1 million to 1.5 million kw, sets of electrical equipment with a voltage of 1150 kv A.C. and 1500 kv D.C., powerful main-line electric locomotives, steel-smelting electric furnaces with a capacity of up to 200 tons, unitized electric-motor drives for rolling mills and oil-and-gas-pumping stations, high momentum electric motors, power semi-conductor and transformer equipment, welding transfer lines and installations for putting meat-resistant coating on metal-cutting tools has to be considerably increased.

Particular attention must be paid to developing and mastering the production of electrical-engineering equipment having a higher degree of efficiency and a lower proportional consumption of non-ferrous metals and other materials.

The production of new and economical sources of light with an enhanced light output and service life has to be ensured.

The manufacture of sets of electrical equipment for powerful excavators, rotor complexes and drilling installations has to be organized.

The production of heat-resistant enamel conductors and micro-conductors, small-sized high-energy accumulator batteries and thin foil dielectrics has to be expanded and a series of new types of miniature power sources, electric motors and fiber-optical communications cables must also be mastered. The series production of installations for the working of materials by lasers has to be put on a firm footing.

In the chemical and oil machine-building industry the creation and production of highly productive equipment, including that for the fundamentally new technological processes in the chemical, oil and gas refining, petro-chemical, microbiological and pulp-and-paper industries and in geologial prospecting work has to be ensured. The production of equipment and units of large capacity for making mineral fertilizers, plant-protection agents, man-made fibers and plastics, production lines for making protein and vitamin concentrates, fodder yeasts and furfural, amino acids and lysine must be increased considerably.

The production of unitized flow lines for making the B2 fodder vitamin and xylite has to be created and mastered. The production of unitized drill rigs which can be assembled in a uniform way and can cluster drill, equipment for the mechanized exploitation and repair of wells and automated and unitized sets of equipment for developing oil and gas fields must be ensured.

The production of highly productive equipment for making large-size tires for large-capacity dump trucks, new types of molded and nonmolded industrial rubber articles, polymer sheeting and drain pipes has to be organized.

The further boosting of the production of highly efficient gas-purification and dust-catching equipment and equipment for the purification of industrial effluents must be ensured.

In the machine-tool-making and instrument-making industry the technical level of the manufactured equipment and instruments has to be raised and the quality improved.

The raising of the productivity of metal-cutting machines, forge-and-press machinery and foundry and wood-working equipment by 1.3-1.6 fold and the increasing of their reliability and service life and also the accuracy of metal-cutting machine tools by no less than 20-30 percent has to be ensured.

The accelerated growth of production of forge and press equipment, the increased development of the production of complexes of metal-working equipment fitted with automatic manipulators, the significant increase in the output of metal-working machine tools with numerical programmed control, particularly multi-operational ones with tools which change automatically, transfer lines for machine-building and metal-working, including resetting types, heavy and unique metal-cutting and forge-and-press machinery, equipment for automating the assembly of mass articles, the expansion of the production of unitized automatic woodworking equipment for making furniture, chip boards, joinery and building articles, wooden panel houses and other items from wood has to be ensured.

The manufacture of tools, including abrasive ones, which ensure the most complete satisfaction of the requirements of the machine-building, metal-working and other branches must be increased.

The large-scale production of new types of tools, including the use of wear-resisting coating, hard alloys containing no tungsten, synthetic diamonds and other super-hard materials must be organized.

In instrument-making the technical level of computers, instruments and automation devices has to be increased on the basis of the latest achievements in microelectronics, optical electronics and laser technology.

The production of rapid-action control and computer complexes, their peripheral equipment and software, electronic regulating and telemechanics devices, actuating mechanisms, instruments and sensor systems for the comprehensive automation of complex technological processes and units, machinery and equipment has to be developed at accelerated rates.

Production of measurement and information equipment for automated control systems for energy consumption and also of instruments and automation facilities for controlling the quality of agricultural produce is to be organized. Digital seismic prospecting complexes are to be designed and produced for geophysical work in prospecting for oil, gas and other minerals. Production of instruments and measurement devices for scientific research and environmental monitoring and production of modern medical instruments and equipment are to be expanded. In the motor vehicle industry the production of diesel-powered trucks is to be developed faster. Highly effective new dump trucks for quarry work, with a particularly large load capacity, general-purpose dump trucks and diesel-powered buses are to enter production. Production of trailers and semitrailers for road trains is to be increased. The fuel efficiency of internal combustion engines is to be raised by improving their design. Production of trucks with loading and unloading devices, container trucks with a load capacity of 20 and 30 tons, refrigerated trucks, road tankers for petroleum products and transporters with a load capacity of between 9 and 13.5 tons for cattle, poultry and liquid compound fertilizers is to be enlarged. Designs are to be drawn up for special off-road vehicles and road trains for agriculture. Serial production of these vehicles and road trains is to be organized. Designs are to be drawn up and production of small electric-powered goods vehicles with efficient current source for use within cities is to begin. Output of spare parts for vehicles for repair and maintenance needs is to increase.

The bearing industry and, in particular, the production of high precision, heavy duty bearings for machine tool construction and instrument manufacture are to be further developed.

In tractor and agricultural machine building there is to be a further increase in production of powerful K-700 and T-150 tractors and other kinds of tractor, and in production of the entire range of machinery and attachments which go with them.

Production capacities are to be developed and the manufacture of the required range of highly-productive machinery for the application of industrial technology in arable farming is to be organized. Designs are to be drawn up and production is to start of a powerful row tractor and a highly productive grain harvesting combine whose technical and economic specifications meet contemporary requirements. Production of antierosion equipment and machinery for vegetable and fruit growing is to be increased. Production of self-propelled swathe reapers is to be organized. Production of dual-purpose soil cultivating and sowing machines and of machinery and equipment with active working parts is to be expanded.

Arrangements are to be made for the manufacture of highly productive new machinery and equipment for the preparation of and application to the soil of solid and liquid mineral fertilizers and chemical plant processing agents and of highly productive grain cleansing and drying units and complexes.

In machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production there is to be increased production of sets of highly-effective machinery and equipment for the introduction of progressive technological processes in the procurement and preparation of fodder and in the keeping and rearing of cattle and poultry, and of equipment for freshwater fisheries. There is to be a substantial expansion in the production of self-propelled fodder harvesters. There is to be provision for the development of production capacities and enlarged output of machinery to process organic fertilizer and of larger-capacity machines for the application to the soil of these fertilizers, transport facilities of increased capacity to carry green fodder mass, silage loaders and haylage loaders and also refrigerated milk containers.

In construction, road and communal machine building highly productive machinery is to be created for the integrated mechanization of the basic work at all stages of construction, and production of them is to begin. There is to be more rapid production of powerful, self-propelled excavating and transportation machinery and new types of equipment for the mechanization of timber felling operations, construction for land improvement purposes and municipal services.

There is to be an improvement in technical standards and an expansion in the range and production of mechanized and hand-held construction and assembly tools and machinery for construction and finishing work. There is to be accelerated design and mastering of serial production of complete technological lines and equipment for the manufacture of construction materials and articles and progressive prefabricated components. Production of highly productive automatic lines for the dry mixing of cement is to be increased.

In machine building for the light and food industry, highly effective systems of machinery and equipment for the mechanization and automation of technological processes, for comprehensive utilization of agricultural raw materials, for reduction of losses in the processing, storage and delivery to the consumer of this produce, and for improving the quality and the range of products are to be designed and manufactured. Production of equipment is to be stepped up for the preparation of food products and semifinished products intended for prolonged storage, and for the packing and presentation of foodstuffs and industrial goods.

Systems of effective machinery and equipment for the electronic processing of information are to be designed for the printing industry. There is to be a further increase in output of offset printing presses and automatic equipment for letterpress print.

The production and range of electric household appliances are to be enlarged in every way possible. Their reliability, economical operation, convenience and aesthetic appearance are to be enhanced.

In the construction materials and components industry there is to be a 17-19 percent increase in the volume of output Preferential treatment is to be given to the development of production of articles which reduce metal content, cost and labor intensity of construction work, weight of buildings and structures, and increase their heat insulation properties. Cement production is to reach 140-142 million tons in 1985. Output of the top brands of cement and special cements is to be increased. Capacities are to be developed for the production of porous aggregates, using cinder and slag from thermal powerplants, metallurgical and phosphorous slag, and waste materials from mining industries and coal dressing factories. The industry producing nonmetallic building materials is to be further developed. Production of glass, particularly polished glass, construction of faience and sanitary ware is to be increased and their quality is to be raised. There is to be a stepping-up of production of advanced types of components made of reinforced concrete, metal and wood-and-glue.

There is to be accelerated development and application of energy-saving technology in the production of cement, glass and lime; of economic methods of meat-treating reinforced concrete and baked ceramic articles; of effective ways of insulating heating units and recycling heat. There is to be an increase in the production of economical heating appliances, sanitary equipment, automated heating boilers and boiler installations. The technical reequipping of brick production is to be continued. Deliveries of ground lime and dolomite to agriculture for application to acid soils are to be increased. Labor productivity is to be increased by 16-19 percent.

In the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry the volume of output is to be increased by 17-19 percent. The timber procurement industry is to be further developed. Enterprises are to be equipped with highly productive machinery for timber felling sites and for road construction. Conditions of work and life are to be improved at timber felling sites.

Fuller use is to be made of timber resources in the European part of the country, without harming the environment. Integrated enterprises are to be organized to grow, procure and process timber. The comprehensive nature of timber processing is to be considerably augmented. The production of progressive types of timber and paper product is to be developed at an accelerated rate. The output of particle-board panels is to be increased by about 50 percent; output of fiberboard panels is to increase by 25 percent; production of cardboard will increase by 30-40 percent; production of paper will increase by 18-20 percent.

New technological processes and materials which will expand the range of paper for printing and considerably improve its quality are to be designed and assimilated. Maximum use is to be made of waste paper. Production of furniture is to be increased. Its range, quality and comfort are to be improved. Capacities are to be developed to increase the manufacture of wood-panel houses to be built in rural areas. The yield of cellulose and other semifinished products from timber is to increase. Labor productivity is to rise by 16-18 percent.

The production of consumer products is to be developed at a preferential rate [operezhayushchimi tembapi]. Measures are to be developed and implemented to equip the industries, enterprises and workshops that produce consumer goods with highly-productive machinery and front-ranking technology, and to provide them more fully with high-quality raw and intermediate materials. A further expansion and improvement in the range is to be envisaged along with raising the quality of goods in accordance with the growing needs of the Soviet people. Coordination and specialization is to be improved in the production of consumer goods.

In light industry, the production volume is to be increased by 18-20 percent. The output is to be stepped-up of high-quality goods which are in high demand, above all the various types of cotton, wool, silk, and linen fabrics and clothing, knitted underwear and outerwear, hosiery, net curtain materials, fur hats and artificial fur and skins. Special attention is to be paid to the expansion of production and improvement of quality of children's goods. The technical reequipment of light industry enterprises is to be continued on the basis of a wider introduction of highly productive pneumatic, rotor and self-twisting spinning machines, draw looms, multiple bed machines with continuous fabric production, comprehensively mechanized and automated lines for the cotton, woolen, knitwear and sewing branches of the industry and continuous technological processes for the finishing of fabrics and knitwear and the manufacture of nonwoven materials. The quality of the textiles being produced is to be improved. With this aim, the proportion of knitted goods and nonwoven materials is to be increased. Natural fiber for technical purposes is to be replaced to the maximum extent by chemical materials and by woven and nonwoven materials. Labor productivity is to be raised by 16-20 percent.

The production of consumer durables and domestic goods is to be increased by not less than 1.4 fold, the quality is to be raised considerably and the range is to be constantly renewed and improved. Production is to be developed at an accelerated pace of technically complex durable goods which are distinctive in the innovatory nature of their functional purpose, their economy, their improved consumer and aesthetic properties, and enhanced comfort. The creation of these articles will utilize the modern achievements of science and technology. The production of domestic goods in great demand, household chemical goods, sanitary ware metal-working, carpentry and gardening tools, small mechanization equipment for auxiliary agricultural work, and also items for artistic and technical creative work, sport and tourism are to be considerably expanded. The requirements for spare parts for citizens' household machinery, appliances and means of transportation are to be fully satisfied.

Branches of industry are to be set the following tasks for the growth of the production of durable consumer goods for personal and domestic use: the radio industry 1.7-1.7 fold; the communications equipment industry 1.5-1.8 fold; the electronics industry 1.8-1.9 fold; the chemical industry 1.4-1.6 fold; the aviation and motor vehicle industry, ferrous metallurgy, machine building for the light and good industry and the electrical equipment industry 1.4-1.5 fold; the instrument making, the construction materials industry; the timber and wood-processing industry 1.3-1.4 fold.

In the fishing industry the volume of commodity fish food produce, including preserved, is to be increased by 10-12 percent. Further expansion of the range is to be ensured along with the raising of the quality of fish produce and an increase in the output of live and refrigerated fish, cured and culinary products, smoked and dried fish, fish fillets and semiprocessed products. The productivity of inland waters and maritime regions which are adjacent to the USSR coastline is to be increased and the preservation of fish reserves is to be intensified. The number of fish at pond-based, tank-based, lake-based and other fish farms, and the growth in the production of output in these farms is to be ensured by 1.8-2.0 fold. Research into and the use on a rational basis of the biological resources of the open sectors of the world's oceans will be expanded. The fishing industry fleet is to be supplemented by new highly-productive vessels, and its use is to be improved through the technical re-equipping of ships with highly-efficient fish-locating and navigation instruments, catching equipment, and fishing-ground and other technical equipment, the timely provision of fuel, packaging and other materials, and the reduction of time taken for repair and the handling of ships at ports. A growth in production is to be obtained mainly by raising labor productivity.

In local industry a growth in the volume of production is to be ensured by approximately 1.4 fold. The quality and range of goods and articles are to be improved. The production is to be increased by consumer goods and industrial articles made from local raw and intermediate materials, and waste materials from industry and agricultural production. The extraction of local mineral raw materials as well as the growing of cultivated varieties of vine, sorghum and other types of plant raw material is to be developed. Work carried out in the home is to be expanded primarily due to the utilization of the labor of invalids, pensioners and also of the rural population in the between-season periods.

The development of the agroindustrial complex: The main task of the agroindustrial complex is to reliably provide the country with foodstuffs and agricultural raw material.

With the aim of successfully implementing the program for foodstuffs, unified planning, a proportional and balanced development of the branches of the agroindustrial complex, a considerable strengthening of its material and technical base, an improvement in economic links between the branches, the organization of their efficient interaction in stepping up the output of agricultural produce, improving its safekeeping, transportation, processing and distribution to the consumer are to be ensured.

To be achieved in agriculture are: a dynamic development and increase in efficiency of all branches, an increase in production and an improvement in the quality of produce. The course is to be continually directed at a comprehensive intensification of agricultural production. Front-ranking experience is to be introduced persistently. The organization of labor and production is to be improved at collective and state farms. The efficiency is to be increased considerably in the utilization of land, production assets and material, financial and labor resources. A system of measures is to be carried out to strengthen financial autonomy, to reduce expenditure and increase the profitability of agricultural production and to improve the financial and economic state of the farms.

Work is to be continued in improving the distribution around the zones and regions of the country of agricultural production.

The level of its specialization and concentrations to be raised. The role and responsibility is to be increased of the republics, krays, oblasts and rayons in forming the all-union foodstuff fund as well as satisfying the demand of the population for food products. Over the 5-year period the average annual output of agricultural produce is to be increased by 12-14 percent, and labor productivity in publicly-owned farming by 22-24 percent.

In crop farming the main task is the comprehensive raising of the fertility of soils and the yields and the further growth in the production of grain, fodder and other produce on the basis of the application of regionally zoned scientifically based systems of farm management. The average annual production of grain is to be raised to 238-243 million tons, including pulse crops up to 14-15 million tons. The production and procurement is to be increased of millet buckwheat, rye, rice, hardy varieties of wheat, as well as corn and grain fodder crops.

An urgent task is the fundamental improvement of the production of fodder and the satisfaction of the fodder requirements of publicly-owned livestock and livestock in the personal possession of citizens. The development is to be completed and the implementation is to begin of an integrated program to create in the country a reliable and balanced fodder base for livestock farming. Fodder production in the collective and state farms is to be given a specialized, industrial status. Special attention is to be payed to farms being provided with their own fodder. The quality is to be improved of all types of fodder. Efforts are to be concentrated on the resolution of problems of fodder protein, primarily due to the expansion of sown crops and a considerable increase in the production of peas, lucerne, clover, lupine, soya, rape and other high-protein crops. The yield is to be raised of fodder crops along with the productivity of natural fodder-growing lands. A sharp decrease is to be achieved in the losses of nutritional value of fodder in harvesting and storing. The construction is to be stepped up in farms of standard-designed storehouses for silage, haylage, hay, grass meal, root crops and other fodder crops.

An average annual production of raw cotton of 9.2-9.3 million tons is to be provided. The quality of fiber is to be improved, the cultivation of the most valuable fine-fiber varieties of cotton is to be extended; the structure of the production of medium-fiber varieties of cotton with high technological properties is to be improved.

The yield and quality, as well as the state of preservation of tuber crops is to be raised; the volume of the primary industrial processing of fiber-flax is to be increased.

The average annual production of sugar beet is to be raised to 100-103 million tons; the yield of sugar from every hectare of the area sown to sugar beet is to be enhanced. The yield is to be raised and the quality improved of seeds of sunflower, linseed castor-oil plants, essential oil and other industrial crops, as well as drug plants.

A further increase in the production and range, and an improvement in the quality of potatoes, vegetables and cucurbits is to be attained; their state of preservation is to be improved and losses are to be sharply reduced.

The organization of production, procurement, storage, processing and marketing of fruit produce and potatoes is to be improved; the construction of cold stores, depositories, processing enterprises and shops is to be improved, first and foremost where the fruit is produced.

Hot-house farming is to be extended, particularly through the use of the thermal outlets of industrial enterprises and thermal waters.

The production of fruits, berries, viticultures, tea and subtropical plants is to be increased; work is to be continued in laying out new industrial-type orchards and vineyards and on the reconstruction of existing plantings. The variety and strain of plantings is to be improved and the proportion of winter varieties of fruit crops is to be raised.

Trade in fresh vegetables and fruit via the consumer cooperatives and at collective-farm markets is to be developed on a wider scale.

The system of seed production of agricultural crops is to be improved; its transition to an industrial basis is to be accelerated; new highly-productive varieties and hybrids are to be introduced more quickly into production; the quality of seeds is to be improved; losses in yield caused by pests, disease and weeds are to be reduced; biological means of protecting plants are to be adopted more widely.

Industrial technology of cultivating corn, sugar beet, sunflower, soya, potatoes and other crops is to be introduced.

A further growth in the output of stockbreeding products and an increase in the productivity of cattle and poultry is to be provided. The average annual production of meat is to be raised to 17-17.5 million tons dressed weight; milk to 97-99 million tons; eggs to no less than 72 billion units; and wool to 470-480,000 tons.

An increase in the productivity of cattle and an improvement in the quality of milk is to be attained; wider use is to be made of the possibilities of a growth in beef production by means of intensive raising and fattening of young stock and by reducing the fattening period. Measures are to be implemented to expand beef cattle husbandry and poultry farming; more attention is to be paid to the development of deer raising, horse breeding, rabbit breeding and fur farming, pond-fish culture, bee keeping and silkworm breeding.

Pig breeding is to be developed intensively; the capacities of industrial-type pig-breeding enterprises are to be extended and better use is to be made of the possibilities of the production of pork at nonspecialized farms and at private, subsidiary holdings.

The production of mutton, wool, karakul and other sheep-breeding and goat-breeding products is to be increased in every possible way. The production base of these industries is to be strengthened and major mechanized farms and feeding lots are to be created.

A considerable increase in the output of every head of cattle is to be attained; reproduction of herds and state of maintaining livestock is to be decisively increased.

The level of breeding work in improving the pedigree and reproductive qualities of animals and creating new highly-productive breeds, lines and hybrids of cattle and poultry, which meet the demands of industrial technology, is to be raised. Veterinary services are to be improved.

The purchase of agricultural produce is to be increased with a considerable raising in its quality and strict observance of the range planned. The organization and methods of procurement are to be improved, direct links between marketing and public catering enterprises and collective and state farms are to be developed.

The production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and fruit in subsidiary farms at enterprises, organizations and establishments, in private subsidiary farms, as well as at horticulture and market-gardening associations belonging to industrial, office and professional workers is to be increased. Assistance is to be rendered to them in acquiring young stock, feed, seeds and fertilizer.

The further development of land improvement is to be provided; at the cost of state capital investments 3.4-3.6 million hectares of irrigated and 3.7-3.9 million hectares of drained lands are to be brought into use and some 26-28 million hectares of pastureland are to be reclaimed from desert, semi-desert and mountainous regions. An all-round improvement in the effectiveness of the use of irrigated and drained lands and a reduction in the time taken to achieve planned yields on these lands is to be attained; the technical level and quality of water-conservancy construction is to be raised; comprehensive work is to be carried out in land-improvement and recovery of agricultural land; measures are to be implemented to improve the meliorative condition of irrigated and drained lands; work is to be speeded up on the reconstruction of existing land-improvement systems and improvement in their supplies of water and in elimination of their salinity and high soil acidity.

Preparatory work is to commence on transferring part of the outflow of northern rivers to the Volga River basin, as well as continuing the scientific and design studies for the transfer of the waters of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Measures are to be consistently implemented to improve supplies and to make more rational use of the adoption of chemical agents for farming and stockbreeding. In 1985 provision is to be made for supplies to agriculture of mineral fertilizer amounting--in standard units --to not less than 115 million tons, and 26.7 million tons when converted to 100 percent content of nutritious substances, chemical fodder additives amounting to 5 million tons; and highly effective plant protection agents amounting to 650-680,000 tons.

Better provision for agriculture is to be made of chemical agents for fodder preservation.

The role of agrochemical services to agricultural and their responsibility for the effective use of mineral fertilizer, calcareous materials and chemical plant protection agents is to be enhanced. Methods of local application of fertilizers are to be introduced on a wider scale; waste of mineral fertilizer during storing, transportation and use is to be sharply reduced.

Fuller and more effective use of the resources of organic fertilizers is to be provided; farms are to be equipped with the necessary selection of highly-productive machinery and tools for these purposes; the volume of the use of organic fertilizers is to be raised by 1985 to 1-1.2 billion tons; the quality of liming acid soils is to be raised.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is to set aside appropriate capital investments for agriculture, the ratio of which, to the overall volume of funds channelled into the development of the national economy is to be no lower than the level already achieved.

The effectiveness of capital investments for production is to be raised in every possible way, using them primarily to raise the fertility of land and to create a stable fodder base for stockbreeding, construction of depots and stores and capacities for primary processing of produce, reconstruction and expansion of stockbreeding premises and other projects.

Construction of well-appointed housing, children's preschool establishments, clubs and other amenities for cultural and every-day purposes in rural areas is to be stepped up as a priority. Capital investments for these purposes are to be increased by 25-30 percent. Built-up rural areas are to be better provided with centralized heat, gas and water supplies, and sewage systems. The scale of the construction of hard-surface intrafarm roads is to be extended.

The development of the industrial base of rural construction is to be accelerated and the production of complete sets of lighweight and well-finished prefabricated industrial structures is to be increased.

The technical reequipment of agriculture on the basis of new technology is to be continued; agriculture is to be supplied during the 5-year period with 1,870,000 tractors 1,450,000 trucks, 600,000 grain crops harvesters and other agricultural machinery. The comprehensive mechanization of the production of sugar beets, raw cotton and fiber flax, and the introduction into the soil of organic and mineral fertilizers and the use of agents to protect plants is to be completed: the level of mechanization of the production of vegetables, potatoes, fruit, fodder and livestock products is to be considerably raised.

Utilization of tractors, motor vehicles, harvesting and other machines will be improved considerably. They will not be allowed to be prematurely written off. Quality of overhaul and servicing of machinery will be raised, as well as its safe-keeping and strengthening and specialization of overhaul-servicing base of agriculture will be continued. Introduction of progressive forms of the organization of the utilization of machinery in agriculture will be expanded. The electric power-labor ratio in agriculture will be increased by 40-50 percent. The responsibility of farm managers and specialists, those employed by scientific-research establishments, party, administrative and agricultural organs for introduction into production of scientifically based systems of agricultural management will be intensified. Efficiency of agricultural science will be raised. The time it takes to introduce its achievements into production will be reduced. The link between science and production will be strengthened. Specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration will be consistently developed. The further development in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of subsidiary industrial capacities and agricultural output processing enterprises as well as those manufacturing construction materials and consumer goods, mainly from local raw materials and industrial waste will be ensured. Training of mass profession cadres for agriculture will be improved. Qualified specialists are to be brought in to reinforce the middle management level in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Economic and operational independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises will be developed.

In forestry: A gradual transition toward carrying out forestry work according to the principles of a continuous and rational forest utilization and improved qualitative forest composition will be ensured. Young trees of valuable arboreal species are to be grown on an area of no less than 8 million hectares. Industrial methods of forest cultivation will be introduced. Implementation of a special purpose, comprehensive program to create a permanent timber raw material base in the USSR's European-Urals apex for the pulp and paper industry through cultivation of special forest plantations will be commenced. For the purposes of expanding and strengthening the fodder base for sheep breeding, the volume of work in the afforestation of pastures in the semidesert regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan is to be increased.

In foodstuff industries: Production of output is to be increased by 23-26 percent. Production of ready-to-use products, half-finished products, culinary articles, potato products, freshly-frozen fruit and vegetables is to be developed at a fast pace. Rapid development of production of children's and dietetic foodstuffs is to be ensured. Quality of foodstuffs enriched with proteins, vitamins and other beneficial components is to be steadily improved; their production is to be steadily expanded. Production of prebacked goods is to be increased. Utilization of new types of packing materials that ensure durable storage and a lowering of losses of foodstuffs production is to be expanded. Comprehensive processing is to be considerably enhanced. Utilization of agricultural raw material is to be improved. Continuous production schemes and intensive production regimes are to be introduced. An extensive utilization of the methods of direct extraction in the production of vegetable oil, of the aseptic method of conserving fruit and vegetables, of comprehensively mechanised production lines in meat and dairy industries, of methods of package-less and container transportation of raw materials and output is to be implemented.

The transition of processing industry to receiving cattle, milk, fruit and vegetables in the places where they are produced and to carrying them from there by transportation means belonging to procurers is to be expanded in every way. Expansion of the utilization of refrigeration in processing and storage of agricultural produce is to be ensured. Labor productivity in the foodstuffs industry is to be raised by 21-23 percent; in meat and dairy industry by 27-29 percent.

In the flour-grinding, groats and concentrate mixture industry production of best quality flour is to be increased approximately by 24-27 percent; production of concentrate mixtures at state industrial enterprises is to be increased by 13-15 percent; production of protein-vitamin additives is to double. Technological reequipment of the flour-grinding industry is to be speeded up on the basis of equipping it with complete, highly productive milling equipment. Grain elevators with a total of 20 million tons storage space are to be put into use, in the first place in the main grain growing regions.

Grain-drying capacities in the regions where sunflower, corn and rice are cultivated are to be increased at a rapid pace.

In microbiological industry: Measures aimed at the rapid development of production of output of microbiological synthesis are to be implemented, to ensure a growth of production output of 80-90 percent. Production of commodity fodder microbiological protein and lysine as well as antibiotics for fodder and veterinary purposes, fodder vitamins, microbiological means for plant protection, fermentation preparations, pre-mixes, bacterial fertilizers and other production of microbiological synthesis is to be increased significantly. Labor productivity is to be raised by 38-42 percent.

Development of transportation and communications: The main task of transportation is to meet fully and in good time the demands of the national economy and the population for transportation and to raise the efficiency and quality of the work of the transportation system. It is for this purpose that organization of the transportation process and control over it are to be improved, the level of utilization and reliability of work of the technical means of transportation are to be raised and coordination in the work of all means of transportation as well as their interaction with the other branches of the national economy are to be improved.

More advanced technology is to be introduced in mixed transportation. Further improvement is to be secured in planning the work of transport; cross-hauls [vstrechnyye petevozki], and unnecessarily long and other illogical transportation of freight is to be eliminated.

Transportation costs are to be lowered and the proportion of resources expanded on transportation of cargo and passengers is to be reduced.

The material-technical base of transport is to be strengthened. Introduction of new technology, progressive techniques and automated control systems is to be accelerated; the level of comprehensive mechanization of loading and unloading and overhauling work is to be raised; the structure of rolling stock and of marine vessels is to be improved, securing their wider specialization; the sphere for use of new means of transport for transporting cargo in the northern area of the country, as well as for city and suburban passenger transportation, is to be broadened; the development of the container transportation system is to be accelerated. Transportation of individually packed freight by the packet-container method is to be extended and the network of special centers equipped with equipment necessary for processing containers and packets is to be increased.

There is to be significant improvement of passenger services on all means of transportation. Traffic safety is to be raised and a reduction in the harmful effects of transport on the environment is to be ensured.

Organization of transportation on international routes is to be improved.

On railway transportation, there will be technical reequipping and further enlargement of the carrying and traffic capacity of the railways operating in areas of dense freight traffic as well as an increase in the capacities of railway stations and junctions.

The level of through-freight organization of cargo transportation and role of the schedule in organizing movement of trains is to be raised. Utilization of locomotives and carriages is to be improved. Conversion of the carriage pool onto roller bearings is to be accelerated. No less than 5,000 km of doubled tracks are to be commissioned. Over 6,000 km are to be electrified and over 15,000 km of railways equipped with automatic blocking systems and centralized train control. No less than 3,600 km of new railway lines are to be built. The entire length of the Baykal-Amur Railway Mainline is to be opened to railway traffic. The overhaul and construction base of railway transportation is to be strengthened. The turnover of cargo by railway transportation is to be increased by 14-15 percent, and passenger turnover by 9 percent. Labor productivity is to be raised by 10-12 percent.

In maritime transportation, the use of the fleet, ports and ship repair yards is to be improved, as well as organization of cargo and passenger transportation: Efficiency of the export of transportation services is to be raised.

The fleet is to be supplemented with specialized vessels, container-carriers, lighter-carriers, railway ferry boats, Arctic navigation vessels and ice breakers: Transportation vessels are to start being equipped with atomic power installations.

All-year round navigation in the western part of the northern route as well as timely delivery of essential cargo to the areas of the Far North and Far East are to be ensured. The capacities of maritime ports and ship repair enterprises are to grow. The cargo turnover of maritime transport is to be increased by 8-9 percent.

In river transportation, there will be substantial strengthening of the material-technical base, primarily for transporting cargo in the areas of Siberia, the Far East and North. Wherever feasible, there will be maximum transferral transportation of cargo from the railways onto river transportation and the duration of navigation of the main riverways will be extended.

The handling capacity of river ports will be increased and the river fleet will be supplemented with cargo-carrying motor vessels of great cargo capacity, vessels of mixed river-sea navigation, pusher tugboats, barges for large cargo loads, ice-breakers and comfortable passenger vessels. The overhauling base of the river fleet is to be developed. The cargo turnover of river transportation is to be increased by 19-20 percent.

Pipeline transportation is to receive accelerated development, particularly for transportation of oil products, oil and gas. The quality of construction of pipeline transportation projects is to be raised, ensuring their reliable operation. Measures are to be implemented for significantly raising the productivity of newly built gas pipelines and for the automation of compressor stations. Techniques for all-year round construction of pipelines in remote areas with difficult natural and climatic conditions are to be worked out and introduced.

In automobile transportation, the further strengthening of the material-technical base and rapid development of public transportation is to be ensured. Concentration of means of transportation in large automobile organizations will continue. Technical servicing and overhauling will be improved.

The overhauling base of means of autotransport will be strengthened and its system of work improved. The structure of the pool of vehicles will be improved, raising the proportion of vehicles with large carrying capacity, as well as of specialized and small tonnage vehicles. Wide use is to be ensured of tractor-trailer trucks with sets of trailers and semitrailers primarily for transportation on international routes. Organization of the work of passenger automobile transportation is to be improved in cities and rural areas; the regularity and frequency of buses is to be raised. The cargo turnover of public automobile transportation will be increased by 40 percent and the passenger turnover on public buses by 16-18 percent.

Provision will be made for the accelerated development of a fundamental network of trunk roads. Construction of roads in rural areas will be extended, primarily roads connecting rayon centers and central farm buildings at collective and state farms with public roads. The quality of construction, repair and maintenance of roads is to be improved. Particular attention is to be devoted to raising traffic safety.

In air transportation, the network of airports on mainline and local air routes will be developed further, equipping them with up-to-date means of mechanization and automation of transportation processes and servicing of planes. There will be further building and reconstruction of repair works and aviation technology bases for civil aviation, particularly in the areas of the North, Siberia and the Far East. Measures will be implemented for significant lowering of specific fuel consumption as a result of the rational exploitation of aviation technology, reduction in losses of fuel, and making the engines more economical and improving the weight and aerodynamic properties of planes and helicopters.

Broad introduction of onboard and ground navigational and radio-technical systems is to be provided, securing automation in the control of air traffic and of the takeoffs and landings of planes and raising the regularity and safety of flights.

Transportation of passengers is to be increased by approximately 30 percent. In industrial transportation, rates of reconstruction and technical reequipping are to be raised and the use of rolling stock improved. Attempts will be made to achieve a rhythmic loading and unloading of cargo.

There will be the extension of existing and the organization of new enterprises connected with interdepartmental industrial railway transportation. The introduction of uninterrupted and new, specialized kinds of transportation--conveyor, pneumatic conveyor, hydraulic and others--will be accelerated, especially in the oremining and chemical industries and at enterprises connected with the building materials industry.

The demands of the national economy and of the population for communications services will be met more fully. Formation of a unified, automated communications network in the country will continue on the basis of some of the most up-to-date systems of information transmission. Color television and stereo radio broadcasting will be developed. There will be wider use of artificial earth satellites for the organization and multiprogrammed television and radio broadcasting as well as telephone communications with remote areas and the transmission of the pages of central newspapers phototelegraphically.

The length of intercity telephone links is to be increased by approximately 80 percent. The number of telephones in cities and rural areas will be increased by 30 percent, including those installed privately, which will be increased by 40 percent.

The level of mechanization and automation of production processes at postal communications enterprises is to be raised and the volumes of container transportation of mail and printed matter is to be significantly increased.

Capital Construction: The main task in capital construction is the further buildup of the country's production potential on a new technical basis and also the development of the nonproductive sphere. A radical improvement in construction and an increase in the effectiveness of capital investments should be achieved. The main attention must be devoted to the timely putting into operation of basic assets and production capacities. Capital investments and material resources must be concentrated on the major construction sites. The number of projects being built simultaneously must be limited. Construction time must be reduced. One must try to achieve the uniform commissioning of production units and projects during the year. In the next few years the volume of unfinished construction and the reserves of uninstalled equipment must be brought down to the specified level. During the 5-year plan period capital investments in the national economy from all sources of finance must be increased by 12-15 percent. Capital investments must be channelled first of all into reconstruction and the technical reequipping of enterprises and into completion of construction projects begun earlier. Construction of new enterprises and the expansion of existing ones must be started when the needs of the national economy for the given kind of output cannot be provided for by improving utilization of existing production capacities, taking into account their reconstruction and technical reequipment. Draft estimating [proektno-smetnyy] procedures must be improved.

Construction must be implemented, following the most progressive and cost-effective plans. One must also envisage raising the efficiency of capital investments on the basis of the utilization of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and advanced experience and the saving of materials and labor expenditures in construction. One must raise the quality of planning, architectural and building decisions [reshenniye] and lower the construction cost of buildings and structures and also of houses. The capital investment per unit must be reduced.

The responsibility of ministries, departments, examining organs [organy ekspertizy], planning-and-design and scientific and research organizations for ensuring a high technical and economic level of planning decisions and a correct determination of the estimated cost of construction must be increased. Subcontracting and economic methods of conducting building and assembly work must be perfected. Progressive forms of organizing construction must be developed in every possible way: modular, large volume [massovyy], unit and others.

The conditions must be created for the propagation everywhere of brigade subcontracting involving all production stages on the basis of raising the level of engineering training and the production manning process. The changeover in construction of the intermediate management link to financial autonomy must be completed. Measures must be implemented to considerably reduce manual labor expenditures in construction, to equip building organizations with highly productive machines, mechanisms, motor transportation and to improve their use through increasing the work shifts.

The output of the complex of machines for carrying out construction work in production must be expanded. The supply to building organizations of a mechanized capability, with mechanized and manual implements must be improved.

The level of industrialization of building production and the degree of prefabrication of building structures and components must be raised. The application of new efficient structures must be expanded.

In rural areas a fuller use must be made of local building materials. The output of territorial building and assembly organizations in the areas where construction is concentrated must be increased.

The network of mobile construction and assembly organizations and of a mobile construction implements industry must be expanded.

The further development of housebuilding combines and the replacement of technical equipment must be insured and their capabilities must be used more fully. The share of large-panel and modular dwelling houses in the total volume of housing construction must be increased. The construction of projects through bank credits, granted to building organizations to the full amount of the estimated cost of the enterprise with the handing over to the customer of completely ready enterprises, must be implemented more widely.

Labor productivity in building must be increased by 15-17 percent.

Social development and the raising of the people's well-being: Through an upsurge in the economy and the raising of the efficiency of social production, a further growth of the people's well-being, the development of the socialist way of life and of the entire system of social relations must be insured. For these purposes the following must be envisaged:

Creation of the most favorable conditions for highly-productive labor; intensification of its creative nature; reduction in every possible way of manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor; stepping up of control over the measures of labor and the measures of consumption; raising the level and perfecting the structure of consumption of material goods and services; improving their quality and widening their range; improving housing and living conditions of the population, especially the rural population; facilitating work in the household; raising the standard of all kinds of services; creation of conditions for strengthening the family; expanding the advantages and benefits for families having children and for working mothers; growth in the population's educational and cultural level; improving medical services and leisure for Soviet people; creation of more favorable conditions for man's active labor activity; further development of socialist democracy; raising the working people's initiative; widening their participation in management; development in every possible way of socialist competition and of the movement for a communist attitude to work; efficient use of social factors for the growth of the economy; combining material and moral work incentives and stepping up their influence on the development of production and achievement of high final results. In addition, real income per capita must be increased by 16-18 percent.

Meeting more fully the population's purchasing demand for various goods and services must be considered a major task. The retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade must be increased by 22-25 percent. On the basis of a gradual solution of the food problem, a further improvement of the population's nutrition through increased consumption of food which is most valuable in nutritional terms must be insured.

The demand for consumer durables and household wares and other nonfood goods must be met more fully. The sale to the population of building materials must be increased considerably. The range of goods must be widened and renewed and their quality must be raised.

The sale of new, fashionable and also inexpensive high-quality goods which are in demand should be increased. The formation of reasonable needs and aesthetic tastes among the population should be actively influenced. The average monthly wages of manual and office workers should be raised by 13-16 percent and their level should be brought up to R190-195 a month by the end of the 5-year plan period.

The incomes of collective farmers from the publicly-owned farms [obshchestvennoye khozyatstvo] of the collective farms should be raised by 20-22 percent.

In the sphere of the pay of manual and office workers, it should be ensured that pay is made increasingly dependent on the final results of the work of the collective and of each worker and that its stimulating role in raising labor productivity and in improving the quality of output and in saving all kinds of resources is increased. The tariff system and the rate-fixing for work should be perfected. Premiums should be made more closely dependent on the work contribution. The pay scale of various categories of working people should be perfected, taking into account the complexity and responsibility of the work carried out, working conditions and the intensity of work, and also according to the sectors of the national economy and the regions of the country.

Wage raises of workers, including low-paid ones, should be ensured on the basis of cutting back manual, unskilled work, raising qualifications, combining trades and achieving high work results.

As the conditions are being created and the resources are being accumulated, scales of mimimum wages and in production sectors of the national economy first of all should be implemented gradually, and the reserves for labor productivity growth existing in associations, enterprises, organizations and sectors should be used for this purpose in every possible way.

The determination of wages by regions should be perfected. In the Urals and in some regions of Kazakhstan regional coefficients should be introduced for the pay of manual and office workers for whom they have not been established.

Allowances on top of the pay of manual and office workers should be fixed for continuous service in the southern regions of the Far East and in East Siberia.

In individual industries pay supplements for night work should continue to be raised.

In the sphere of the remuneration of collective farmers, remuneration should be more dependent on the final results of work, labor productivity and quality of produce; and as labor productivity, qualifications and employment of collective farmers in social production rise, the level of their remuneration should come closer to the level of remuneration of workers in state agricultural enterprises.

The social consumption funds should be increased by 20 percent. The role of payments and benefits granted to the population from these funds toward solving production and social-demographic problems should be stepped up.

The efficiency of the use of resources channelled into social consumption funds, including those from associations, enterprises, organizations and collective farms, should be raised.

State aid to families having children and to newlyweds should be increased. Advantages and benefits to these families should be expanded. They should be assisted in improving their housing and living conditions. The systems of state allowances for children should be perfected. Feeding children and services for them in preschool institutions, boarding schools, dormitories and children's houses should be improved. The introduction of free textbooks to pupils of general education schools should be completed.

The further improvement in the conditions of the work and everyday life of working women is to be provided. Commencing in 1981, partly paid leave for working women to care for their children until they reach the age of one is to be introduced by regions. Opportunities are to be created for women with younger children to work a shorter working day or shorter working week according to a sliding scale, and also at home, and effective measures are to be taken to ease the work of housewives.

The number of specialized dispensaries for pregnant women is to be substantially increased; further development of the network and an increase in the work of kindergartens and creches, schools, extended-day groups, Pioneer camps and other children's establishments, particularly in areas with a high employment of women in social production, is to be provided; pre-school establishments providing no less than 2.5 million places are to be built.

In 1975 the number of pupils in schools and extended-day groups is to be raised to 13.5-14 million, and the work of Pioneer palaces, schoolchildren's centers and other extramural establishments is to be improved.

The social security system is to be improved. The minimum rates of old-age and disability pensions for industrial, office and professional workers and collective farm workers, as well as pensions in the event of the loss of a breadwinner are to be increased. A further levelling-out of the conditions of social security for collective farmers and employees of state enterprises is to be provided. A gradual approximation of the scales of previously fixed pensions to the level of pensions currently fixed for workers of similar qualification is to be provided.

Measures are to be implemented for the further improvement in living conditions for participants in the Great Fatherland War. The minimum duration for the annual paid leave for collective-farmers is to be fixed at the same level as the minimum leave established for industrial, office and professional workers. The opportunities for pensioners to participate in social labor are to be extended. The kinds of material incentives for able-bodied pensioners are to be improved. The network of old people's homes for pensioners is to be increased and the level of organization of public amenities and social and personal services for them is to be raised.

The repayment of state loans will continue. A policy of insuring the stability of state retail prices for basic foodstuffs and nonfood goods will be consistently pursued. State and public control will be intensified and the responsibility of heads of associations, enterprises, organizations and establishments will be increased for observing discipline. Further development of trade and public service will be provided. The retail trade network will be extended. The material-technical base of state and cooperative trade will be strengthened and the organization of trade management will be improved. Special attention is to be paid to the creation of self-service stores and shops and major shopping centers. The network of direct sales shops belonging to industrial ministries and associations will be increased, as well as direct sales shops belonging to states farms, collective farms and their associations for the sale of fruit and vegetable produce.

The level of trade services to the population is to be raised; progressive forms of trading are to be developed in every possible way; work discipline of trade and public catering enterprises, creating maximum convenience for the working people, is to be improved; sale of goods by the self-service method of advanced order from place of work or home, as well as by mail order is to be improved. The supply of prepacked goods to the trade network is to be increased.

The role of public catering to meet the demands of the population is to be enhanced. A priority rate for its development is envisaged. Provision of hot meals at the place of work or study for industrial, office and professional workers, collective farmers, and pupils in all types of educational establishment is to be improved. The network of public service enterprises is to be considerably extended; efficiency of serving the population is to be improved; the network of dietary catering enterprises is to be developed; and public control over the work of trading enterprises is to be stepped up.

Advanced technology in transporting, preserving, processing and selling goods, modern vending and refrigeration equipment, sets of machinery and highly-productive lines for manufacturing and packaging goods are to be introduced. The economic links between industrial, agricultural and trade enterprises and organization are to be improved. The role of the sales contract [khozyaystvennyy dogovor] in working out plans for the production and marketing of consumer goods is to be raised.

Measures directed toward the concentration of commodity supplies mainly in the system of wholesale trade, are to be implemented; the responsibility of wholesale depots for the continuous supply to shops of goods with the necessary range [assortment] and the responsibility of shops for the constant presence of goods for sale of the specified range [assortment] is to be raised.

Work in studying consumer demand is to be improved and the specific demands of various groups of the population and regions of the country are to be fully taken into consideration.

Everything is to be done to assist the further development of consumer cooperatives, to improve their economic initiatives and activities in improving trade in rural areas and to improve raw-material and food resources.

There is to be an increase at consumer cooperative enterprises of the production of vital consumer goods through a more effective use of local and raw materials, fattening of cattle and poultry, breeding and catching of fish in interior waters; work is to be done more actively to purchase agricultural products from the population and collective farms; and trade in these products is to be extended in towns and industrial centers. Fuller use is to be made of opportunities for improving the procurement of honey, wild fruit, berries, mushrooms, and medicinal herbs. The network is to be extended and the work improved of collective farm markets; assistance is to be rendered to the population in delivering and marketing agricultural surpluses produced in private auxiliary farms, and at horticultural and market gardening associations.

The network of shops for the sale of second-hand articles received from the population and collective farms is to be substantially extended.

Consumer services to the population are to be considerably improved. The volume of consumer services supplied is to be increased by approximately 1.4-1.5 times; quality of fulfillment of orders and efficiency of the services are to be improved; higher rates of growth in the volume of the consumer services supplied in rural areas are envisaged; accelerated development of consumer services in the country's eastern regions is to be implemented.

There is to be provision for development in savings; methods of services to the population of savings banks are to be improved; they are to be more fully equipped with computer technology and necessary equipment.

State personal and property insurance for citizens is to be developed.

The housing conditions of the Soviet people are to be consistently improved. The comfort of accomodations and the standard of their services and amenities are to be improved. Houses with an overall floorspace of 530-540 million square meters are to be put into operation. The priority in building them will be to provide accomodation for workers of newly-created enterprises, in development areas and in rural areas. The distribution of the new state housing space is to be implemented, as a rule, according to the principle of granting families separate apartments.

Attention is to be intensified on questions of the complexity of building towns and settlements. The transition to the construction of houses according to standard designs, improved planning of apartments and improved conditions for using them is to be completed. The role of housebuilding cooperatives in the further improvement of housing conditions of the population is to be enhanced. The opportunities for individual construction of houses, especially in small towns, urban-type settlements and in rural areas, will be extended. Assistance will be given to the working people in cooperative and individual housing at the expense of incentive funds of associations and enterprises. Measures will be implemented to improve the use of the housing stock and its maintenance. Public utilities for the population are to be developed. Increased provision will be made for centralized thermal and water supplies to towns and other built-up areas.

There will be a further development of the system of public education, a fuller satisfaction of the demands of the country for specialists and skilled workers. The effectiveness of the work of all links and forms of education and cadre training is to be raised. Evening and extracurricular studies are to be developed and improved. The forms and methods of labor education in secondary schools are to be improved. Work is to be stepped up on the vocational guidance of young people. Prerequisites are to be created for the gradual transition to teaching 6-year-old children in preparatory classes of general education schools.

The further development of the network of vocational-technical educational establishments as a most important source of supplying the national economy with cadres and workers is to be envisaged. The graduation of skilled workers from these educational establishments is to be raised in the 1981-85 period to 13,000,000 people. The graduation of skilled workers with secondary education is to be increased 1.6 times. On-the-job training and the raising of the qualifications of cadres is to be improved. Approximately 10,000,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education are to be trained. Measures are to be implemented to raise the quality of training of specialists and improving the use of them in the national economy.

The development of socialist culture and art is to be promoted. Their role in shaping a Marxist-Leninist attitude to the world and satisfying more fully the many-sided spiritual demands of the Soviet people is to be enhanced.

Cinematographic services to the population are to be improved. The cinema is to be widely used for educational and academic work. The work of cultural and educational establishments is to be improved. The network of large-scale libraries and clubs is to be extended. Their role as a center of amateur creative art of the working people and recreation is to be enhanced. The work of museums and the preservation and propagation of historical and cultural monuments is to be improved. The work of publishing houses is to be developed. The demands of the population and the national economy for published material are to be met more fully. The quality of printing is to be improved.

There is to be further development in television and radio broadcasting. A second all-union television program is to be introduced.

Constant concern is to be shown for the development of the health system. The standard and quality of medical services for the population are to be raised. The further development of the network of health establishments and an improvement in their structure and rational location is to be envisaged. There is to be improved provision for health establishments concerned with medicines, instruments, medical technology and equipment, implements, transportation and means of communication. Measures are to be adopted for the accelerated and broad introduction into medical practice of scientific-technical achievements, use of progressive forms and methods of the labor organization of medical personnel. The overall number of hospital beds is to be increased by 8-10 percent.

Work on disease prevention is to be stepped up. The effectiveness of dispensary services is to be increased and their coverage of the population, particularly children, will be extended. The output of the production of the medical industry will increase by approximately 1.4 times. The creation and mastering of the production of highly-effective medicines, particularly for the treatment of cardiovascular and oncological diseases, diseases of the endocrinal system, as well as semisynthetic antibiotics is to be envisaged.

Output of the medical industry is to be increased by approximately 40 percent. The setting up and mastering of production of highly efficient medicines, especially for treating cardiovascular and oncological diseases, illnesses of the endocrine system, and also semisynthetic antibiotics is to be provided for. There is to be an expansion of production of modern medical equipment.

There is to be an all-round development and improvement in the organization of working people's leisure time and tourism. There is to be a broadening of the possibility for joint leisure time of parents with children. There is to be an improvement in excursion services. All-round assistance is to be given to the organization and development of orchard and allotment associations of blue and white collar workers. Production of garden shed and equipment, goods for leisure and tourism is to be increased. There will be vigorous development of mass physical training and sports. Wider introduction of them into the everyday life of Soviet people is to be promoted. There is to be a steeping up of phyiscal training and sports work among children and young people and more effective use made of sports facilities. There is to be a fuller satisfaction of the demands of the urban and rural population for postal, telephone and telegraph communications. There is to be a considerable improvement in transportation services for the population. A further development of intercity, urban and suburban transportation is to be stipulated. Special attention is to be paid to the expansion of services to the rural population by various types of transportation. There is to be an increase in the volume and variety of services connected with the growth in the quantity of means of transportation belonging to the population. There is to be an expansion of the network of technical service stations, automobile filling stations, car washes and also the construction of cooperative garages and parking lots for these means of transportation.

Nature conservancy is to be improved. Work is to be intensified on the preservation of agricultural lands, on the struggle against their erosion. Rates of work are to be raised on recultivation of lands and their defense is to be ensured against mud slides, avalanches, landslides, salination, bogging, flooding and drying up. There is to be a more comprehensive mastering of mineral deposits, not permitting them to be wasted during extraction of water conservancy installations in the basins of the Black, Azov, Baltic, Caspian seas and in the country's major industrial areas. There is to be an increase in capacities for systems of cyclical and repeated utilization of water. There is to be an elaboration and introduction at enterprises of effluent drainage systems. There is to be an intensification of conservation and rational utilization of unique natural complexes, primarily Baykal. Automated systems of controlling water conservancy complexes in the basins of the major rivers of the European part of the country are to be created. There is to be an improvement in technological processes with the aim of reducing discharges of harmful substances into the atmosphere and improving purification of exhaust gases from harmful admixtures. There is to be an increase in output of highly efficient gas and dust trapping apparatus, water purification equipment and instruments and automatic stations for monitoring the state of the natural environment. There is to be a considerable reduction in the use of peat as a fuel at thermal power stations. There is to be an expansion of protective forestry cultivation, and new green belts are to be created and existing ones improved around towns and villages. There is to be a continuation of the formation of a scientifically grounded network of reserve territories and national parks, and on the basis of them a study is to be carried out of natural systems and objects with the aim of working out recommendations for the rational utilization of natural resources.

Measures are to be implemented for a balanced increase of the numbers of wild animals and for the reproduction in natural water stretches and water reservoirs of valuable breeds of fish. Work is to be developed on creating and perfecting a system of registering natural resources and on improving state control of nature usage and environmental protection. The public is to be more widely brought in to nature conservancy.

Distribution of productive forces, the economic and social development of the union republics: An improvement in the distribution of productive forces is to be promoted in order to increase the efficiency of social production on the basis of further specialization and proportional development of the economy of the union republics and the economic regions in the single national economic complex of its country.

The stepping up of the economic potential of the eastern regions is to be accelerated. Major work is to be carried out to open up their natural resources and develop the fuel and power and raw material bases of Siberia and Kazakhstan. Power intensive plant construction is to be concentrated here. The development of the construction base for housing and communal, cultural and amenity construction, for agriculture, and for the production of machinery and equipment for the leading industries of the eastern regions is to be intensified. On this basis the integrated nature of the development of the economy of these regions and the supply of cadres to them are to be increased.

In the Central Asian republics, the labor and natural resources and production capacities are to be used more fully. The further increase in the production of cotton is to be promoted; its quality is to be raised considerably. The development of animal husbandry and other labor-intensive branches of agriculture, light industry and machine building is to be speeded up. The state of land conservancy and water provision to irrigated lands is to be improved. Training of qualified workers cadres from among the local population, especially from among rural youth, is to be extended.

In the European part of the country and in the Urals, the further development of industry is to be implemented mainly by means of the better use of the production potential which has already been created, by reconstruction and the technical reequipment of existing enterprises without increasing the number of workers. The location of new, and the extension of existing power-intensive and water-intensive plants is not to be allowed in the European regions.

Nuclear power generation is to be extensively developed. The putting into use of the hydro-power resources of the North Caucasus and Transcaucasia is to be continued.

The further development of territorial-production complexes, especially in newly developed regions, is to be provided for. Transportation-economic communications are to be improved. The interindustry cooperation of plants located on the same territory is to be more extensively developed to prevent unjustified duplication and parallelism in the creation by different departments of production and nonproduction infrastructure projects. The role of the soviets of peoples deputies is to be increased and their activity is to be improved in ensuring integrated economic and social development on their territory.

On the basis of the growth of the economy and the efficiency of social production, the further increasing of the people's welfare in all the union republics is to be provided for. The fuller satisfaction of the population's demands in the newly opened up regions with difficult natural conditions is thereby to be ensured.

The following basic directions for the development of the union republics and economic regions are to be established:

In the RSFSR, the output of industrial production is to be increased by 24-26 percent. The machine-building, gas, chemical and petrochemical industries are to be rapidly developed. The further development of the light and food industries is to be provided for. In 1985 the generation of electric power is to be increased to 950-970 billion kilowatt hours, production of oil, including as condensate, is to be increased to 560-580 million tons of gas to 420-460 billion cubic meters. Production of finished rolled ferrous metals is to be increased by 12-14 percent, of mineral fertilizers by 30 percent, of textiles by 13 percent, of knitted articles by 20 percent, of sugar by 50 percent, and of butter to 740,000-750,000 tons.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural production is to be increased by 12-14 percent. An average annual production of grain crops amounting to 134-136 million tons is to be ensured; of sugar beet--33-34 million tons; of grapes--not less than 1 million tons; meat at dressed weight--8.4-8.7 million tons; milk--50-52 million tons; wool--235,000-240,000 tons. Production of sunflower seeds is to be increased by 30 percent, vegetables by 20 percent, potatoes by 10-12 percent. Irrigated land amounting to 1.55-1.65 million hectares is to be put into use; and 1.72-1.82 million hectares of swampy and waterlogged lands is to be drained.

In the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, implementation of the integrated program for the transformation of this zone into an area of highly productive land cultivation and animal husbandry and for the development of the industries connected with this is to be continued. The construction of housing, roads for automobiles, social and cultural, public utility and amenity projects is to be carried out at an accelerated pace.

In Moscow and Leningrad, attention is to be concentrated on the reconstruction and technical reequipment of enterprises. Their specialization on the production of articles of high technical level and quality is to be intensified. The fuller loading of production capacities and accelerated rates of increasing labor productivity compared with the increase in the volume of production are to be ensured. The further integrated development of the urban economy is to be provided.

The reconstruction and enlarging of the Kolomna diesel locomotive construction plant, the Bryansk machine-building plants, and the Penza diesel plant is to be carried out. New capacities are to be put into cooperation at the Cherepovets metallurgical plant. The development of branches of the fuel and power complex in Komi ASSR and Nenetskiy National Okrug is to be continued. The use of the timber resources of the European north is to be improved. Extra capacities are to be created for the production of paper at the Syktyvkar timber industry complex. Capacities are to be put into operation at Smolensk, Kalinin and Kursk AES.

In the Central Chernozem Zone, the further development of agriculture and the industries connected with it is to be promoted. The setting up of a territorial production complex on the basis of the Kursk magnetic anomaly is to be continued. The first stage of the Oskol electrometallurgical combine is to be put into operation.

In the Volga Region, the development of automobile, tractor and other types of machine building is to be continued. Measures are to be carried out to maintain the level of production of oil and gas. Capacities are to be put into operation at Cheboksary and Nizhnekamsk GES and also at Balakovo AES.

In the Northern Caucasus, intensive land cultivation, animal husbandry with a large marketable output and the food industry are to be developed. Construction is to begin of the fourth stage of the Bolshoy Stavropolskiy Canal. Work is to continue on irrigating lands and opening them up for agriculture and on the use of hydropower resources. Capacities are to be put into operation at Rostov AES, at the Atommash plant [nuclear power industry project], and at the Novocherkassk electric locomotive construction plant.

In the Urals, reconstruction and technical reequipment is to continue at enterprises of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine-building, chemical and petrochemical industries. The raw material base of nonferrous metallurgy is to be strengthened. Capacities are to be put into operation at the Perm GRES.

In Siberia, the accelerated growth of the fuel industry, electricity generation, nonferrous metallurgy, chemical, petrochemical, timber, timber-processing and pulp and paper, and microbiological industries, and the construction industry is to be provided. The foodstuff base is to be strengthened in every way by increasing the level of agriculture and industries for the processing of agricultural raw materials. The further development of the major territorial production complex in the northwest of Siberia is to be promoted; the production of oil, including gas condensate, here is to be increased in 1985 to 385-395 million tons of gas to 330-370 billion cubic meters. Production capacities are to be put into operation at the Tobolsk petrochemical combine, at Tomsk chemical works and the Surgut GRES. Construction is to begin of a plant to produce chemical and oil-processing equipment. The construction base is to be strengthened. Housing, social and cultural, and road construction is to be intensified.

The Surgut-Urengoy railroad is to be commissioned. Extraction of power station and coking coal is to be increased in the Kuzbass. Irrigation work is to continue in the Kulunda steppe.

Formation of the Kansk-Achinsk territorial production complex is to be continued. The first stages of the Berezovskiy No 1 open-case coal mine and the Krasnoyarsk Neavy excavators plant and capacities at the Berezovakoye No 1 GRES are to be commissioned. The Sayans territorial production complex is to be further developed. The main part of the construction of the Sayan-Shushenskoye GES is to be completed. Capacities are to be commissioned at the Abakan wagon-building plant and the Sayan aluminium plant. Construction of electrotechnical enterprises in the city of Minusinsk is to be continued. Construction of the Boguchany GES will be embarked upon. The first sets will be commissioned at the Kharanor GRES. The construction of the Gusinoozersk GRES will be completed.

Preliminary operations to develop the Ozernoye polymetallic deposit will take place.

In the Far East, there will be a further development of nonferrous metallurgy, the oil-refining indistry, fishing, timber, wood-processing and the pulp and paper industries. Production of Soya, rice and other agricultural produce will increase. Work will unfurl on the economic development of the zone served by the Baykal-Amur railroad line. Design work on the Udokan copper deposit will be completed. The formation of the South Yakut territorial production complex will be continued. The construction of the open-case coal mine, the enrichment factory and the first stage of the GRES at Neryungri will be completed. The first sets will be commissioned at the Bureya GES and at the Yakutsk-2 GRES. Construction of the Primorskaya GRES and Kolyma-1 GES will be completed. The Peredelnyy metallurgical works will be constructed.

Existing ports will be further developed and reconstructed. Construction of the second stage of the Vostochnyy deep-water port will start.

In the Ukrainian SSR, industrial production is to increase by 20-23 percent. Generation of electricity is to reach between 280,000 million and 290,000 million kilowatt hours in 1985. Most of the increase is to be provided by nuclear power stations. Construction of the Khmelnitskiy, Zaporozhye and Crimean nuclear power stations and the Odessa atomic TETS will start and the first sets will be commissioned. The capacity of the Chernobyl, Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya and Rovno nuclear power stations will be increased.

The construction, reconstruction and modernization of enterprises in the coal industry will be speeded up. Coal extraction is to be increased.

Capacities will be commissioned at plants processing coking by-products and at enterprises producing mineral fertilizers and vehicle tires. Production of finished rolled strip made from ferrous metals will increase by 14-16 percent. Power machine building, chemical machine building, the electrical equipment industry, the machine-tool industry, instrument-making, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production will be developed at an accelerated rate.

The first stages of the heavy press plant at Ivano-Frankovsk and the electric motors plant at Uzhgorod are to be commissioned. The Voroshilovgrad diesel locomotive plant and existing enterprises in the light and food industries are to be reconstructed and modernized.

Production of butter will increase by 20-30 percent. Production of sugar will reach 6.6-6.8 million tons, and between 3 billion and 3.3 billion standard cans of tinned fruit and vegetables are to be produced in 1985. The average yearly volume of gross agricultural production is to increase by 12-14 percent. Production of sunflower seeds is to increase by 20 percent. Average yearly grain crop production is to total 51-52 million tons; sugar beet--56-57 million tons; grapes--no less than 1 million tons; carcass meat--3.9-4.1 million tons; milk--22.5-23 million tons.

Construction of the Danube-Dniester irrigation system and the second stage of the Dnieper-Donbass canal will be continued. The construction of the third stage of the North Crimean canal and the first stage of the Azov irrigation system will be commenced. Between 500,000 and 510,000 hectares of irrigated land will be brought into use. Between 640,000 and 680,000 hectares of excessively moist land will be drained.

There will be a further development of resorts and tourist centers.

In the Belorussian SSR: Output of industrial production will increase by 26-29 percent; engineering output by 50 percent; mineral fertilizers by 30 percent including potash fertilizers by 40 percent; and cloth and butter by 20 percent. The radio electronics and instrument-making industries are to be developed at an accelerated rate.

The expansion of the Gomel agricultural machinery plant and the Brest carpet and cloth combine will be completed. New capacities will be commissioned at the Novopolotsk polymer production association. The Peredel metallurgical plant will be constructed.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural production is to increase by 10-12 percent. Average annual production of grain crops is to total 7.8-8.1 million tons; potatoes--12.5-13.5 million tons; carcass meat--between 950,000 and 1 million tons; and milk--6.5-6.7 million tons.

Between 480,000 and 520,000 hectares of excessively moist and marshy land will be drained.

In the Uzbek SSR, industrial production is to increase by 28-31 percent. Electricity generation is to reach between 44,000 and 45,000 million kilowatt hours in 1985. Production of mineral fertilizers is to increase by 40 percent. Capacities for the production of copper and the extraction of lead and zinc ore at the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine and capacities for the production of steel and rolled strip at the Bekabad plant are to be developed. Capacities are to be made operational at the Tashkent tractor works, the Angren-2 GRES, at the cotton fabric combines in Andizhan and Nukus, at knitwear enterprises, and at other enterprises in the light and food industries.

The following totals will be produced in 1985: cotton and silk fabrics--between 560 and 570 million square meters; vegetable oil--between 480,000 and 485,000 tons; canned fruit and vegetables--between 1 billion and 1.1 billion standard cans.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural production is to increase by 17-19 percent. Average annual production of raw cotton is to total no less than 5.9 million tons. This is to include 400,000-420,000 tons of fine fiber cotton. Grain crop production is to total 2.8-3 million tons: vegetables--2.4-2.5 million tons, carcass meat--400,000-410,000 tons, milk--2.5-2.7 million tons; wool--20,000-21,000 tons, and a total of 2.25 million karakul pelts are to be produced. The development of viticulture, cucurbit and fruit growing is to be speeded up. The development of the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes is to be continued. Between 450,000 and 465,000 hectares of irrigated land is to be brought into use. A total of 1.5 million hectares of pastureland is to be watered.

In the Kazakh SSR, industrial production is to increase by 22-25 percent. The development of the electricity supply industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallury, engineering, the coal industry, the chemical industry, the petrochemical industry and the light and food industries is to be continued.

The following totals will be reached in 1985: coal production--134 million tons; electricity generation--between 90 and 95 billion kilowatt hours; rolled ferrous strip--between 5.1 and 5.3 million tons; cloth--between 208 and 210 million square meters. First-stage refining of oil will increase by 110 percent. Production of mineral fertilizers will increase by 30 percent.

The raw material base of nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy will be strengthened. Capacities for the extraction of iron ore will be commissioned at the Kacharovo ore dressing combine. Ore extraction will be stepped up at the Zhiren polymetallic deposit. Geological prospecting for oil and gas will be expanded in western Kazakhstan. The development of oil deposits on the Buzachi Peninsula will be speeded up. New capacities for the extraction of phosphorates will be brought into use in the Karatau basin and in Aktyubinskaya Oblast. New capacities for the production of yellow phosphorus and mineral fertilizers will be commissioned.

Construction of the Chimkent oil refinery will be completed. Coal extraction and alumina production will be stepped up in the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex. The construction of large GRES with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts each will be continued there. The second stage of the oil refinery there will be brought into operation. The reconstruction of the Pavlodar tractor plant will be basically completed.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural production is to increase by 11-13 percent. Average annual production totals will be as follows: grain--between 28 and 29 million tons; carcass meat--between 1.2 and 1.3 million tons; milk--between 4.9 and 5 million tons; and wool--between 110,000 and 115,000 tons.

A total of 2.5 million karakul pelts will be produced. Measures are to be taken to ensure the steady production of grain crops, and especially of hard and strong varieties of wheat.

The further development of livestock breeding, mainly through meat cattle breeding and fine-fleeced sheep breeding, has to be implemented.

The construction of networks of linked water conduits for agriculture has to be continued and 400-420,000 hectares of irrigated land be put into use. In the desert and semidesert areas 15,000,000 hectares of pasture has to be irrigated.

In the Georgian SSR, industrial production has to increase by 30-33 percent, electricity output 1.2-fold, machine-building output 1.6-fold; the chemical industry 1.5-fold, and the light and food industry 1.3-fold, including a 1.7-fold increase in fruit and vegetable conserves.

An accelerated growth of the electrical engineering, electronics and radio engineering industries and in tool-making has to be provided.

The construction of the Zhinvali hydroscheme has to be completed. The construction of the Khudoni GES has to be continued and the construction of the Namakhvani GES has to be started.

New capacities for processing tea leaves and grapes, and for bottling mineral waters have to be put into operation.

The annual average agricultural output has to be increased by 22-24 percent. Agricultural specialization in viticulture, tea-growing and subtropical fruit-growing has to be continued. The annual average production of grain crops has to be increased to no less than 740,000 tons, high-trade tea leaf to no less than 466,000 tons, grapes to 1-1.1 million tons, the production of meat, dressed-weight, to no less than 160,000 tons, and milk to no less than 710,000 tons.

The work on draining and putting to use the Kolkhida depression, over an area of 35,000 hectares, and the irrigation of land over an area of 60,000 hectares must be implemented.

Work on Black Sea shore strengthening has to be carried out. The construction of the Caucasus pass motor road has to be completed. The construction of the Marabda-Akhalkalakiy railraod has to be continued. The resort zones and tourist bases have to be developed.

In the Azerbaijan SSR, industrial production has to increase by 29-32 percent and machine-building production approximately 1.6-fold.

The structure of industry has to continue to be improved by means of the accelerated development of the electrical engineering, instrument-making, radio engineering, electronics and other branches of industry which ensure the fullest use of labor resources.

Plants for making deep-sea [drilling] platforms and industrial automation and telemechanics equipment have to be built.

The construction plants of the (Azeroelektroterm) Association and the specialized motor-vehicle plant have to be completed.

The reserves of oil and gas have to be boosted so as to stabilize their extraction.

The reconstruction of the Baku oil industry equipment plant has to be effected.

The Shamkhor GES and the Azerbaijan GRES have to be put into operation as have new capacities at chemical enterprises in the town of Sumgait.

The Yevlakh-Belokaniy railroad has to be constructed.

In 1985, the generation of electricity was to reach 20 billion kilowatt hours, the volume of production in the light and food industries has to be increased approximately 1.3-fold. The range and quality of the products of this industry have to expand and improve. Capacities for the production of fabrics, carpets and carpeting items, conserves and food concentrates have to be boosted. New plants for processing grapes have to be put into operation.

The annual average volume of gross industrial production had to be increased by 15-17 percent, the annual average production of raw cotton to amount to no less than 600,000 tons, 1.3-1.4 million tons of grapes, 1.1 million tons of grain crops, 850-900,000 tons of vegetables, no less than 150,000 tons of meat, dressed-weight, and 850-860,000 tons of milk has to be ensured.

Eighty thousand hectares of irrigated land have to be put to use.

In the Lithuanian SSR the output of industrial production has to be increased by 21-24 percent, electricity 2.4 fold, oil refining 4 fold and the processing of meat and dairy conserves 2.5 fold.

The electronics and radio-engineering industry has to be developed at an accelerated rate. The production of computer hardware, fabrics and furniture has to be expanded. The quality and range of fish-food products has to be improved.

The commissioning of the first stage of the Ignalina AES, the Vilnius No 3 TETS, and the second stage of the Mazeikiai oil refinery has to be ensured. The reconstruction of enterprises for the industrial processing of flax has to be undertaken.

The annual average volume of agriculture produce has to be increased by 8-10 percent. An annual average production of grain crops amounting to 3.2-3.9 million tons, 2.3-2.5. million tons of potatoes, 500-520,000 tons of meat, dressed weight, and 2.8-2.9 million tons of milk has to be ensured.

An area of 440-460,000 hectares of wet and boggy land has to be drained.

In the Moldavian SSR, industrial output has to be increased by 30-33 percent. The further development of the agrarian-industrial complex has to be ensured. The construction of the color television plant and the Rezina cement works has to be completed. The construction of plants for building machines to pick tomatoes and mechanization of the work in orchards and vineyards has to be launched.

The annual average gross agricultural output has to be increased by 20-22 percent. The annual average production of grain crops amounting to 3.6-3.8 million tons, 4.1-4.2 million tons of sugar beet, 310-320,000 tons of sunflower seed, 1.4-1.6 million tons of fruit and berries, 1.3-1.4 million tons of vegetables, 1.5-1.6 million tons of grapes, no less than 300-310,000 tons of meat, dressed weight and 1.25-1.35 million tons of milk has to be ensured. One hundred and twenty thousands hectares of irrigated land has to be put into use.

In the Latvian SSR, industrial output has to be increased by 15-18 percent. The accelerated growth of the electronics industry, instrument making and the production of communication devices and the improvement in the quality and expansion of the range of fish products has to be ensured. The production of household radio sets of the highest class and of the first class has to be stepped up. Capacities for the centralized manufacture of products for use in other industries have to be developed. The technical refitting of the light industry has to be effected. The construction of the Daugavpils GES has to be launched. The development of the sea ports is to continue.

The annual average volume of agriculture produce has to increase by 12-14 percent. The annual average grain crop output has to be increased to no less than 2-2.1 million tons, to 1.7-1.8 million tons of potatoes, to 300-310,000 tons of meat, dressed-weight, and to 1.8-1.9 million tons of milk.

Work on improving waterlogged lands has [illegible] take place over an area of 280-290,000 hectares.

In the Kirgiz SSR, there is to be an increase in output of industrial goods of 21-24 percent. Construction is to be completed of the Kurpsay GES. Capacities are to be commissioned at Tash-Kumyr GES. Construction is to be started on a tin ore enterprise and a gold ore combine is to be commissioned. The electronics industry is to be developed and there is to be a 1.2-fold increase in the output of fabrics. Construction is to be completed of a carpet-making combine.

Growth is to be ensured of the average annual volume of gross output of agriculture of 8-10 percent. There is to be a further development of fine-fleeced and semi-fine-fleeced sheep breeding and a strengthening of the fodder basis for stock breeding through use of high mountain pastures.

Average annual grain crop production is to be brought up to 1.4-1.6 million tons; meat, dressed-weight, to 170,000 tons, milk to no less than 700,000 tons; wool to 33-35,000 tons, and 42-48,000 hectares of irrigated lands are to be put to use.

Construction is to be completed of the Papan reservoir and 500,000 hectares of pastures are to be irrigated. Planning and survey work is to be carried out on the comprehensive use of mineral, land, water and energy resources in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast and the Chu valley area.

In the Tadzhik SSR, output of industrial goods is to be increased by 24-27 percent. At the South Tadzhik territorial-production complex, construction is to continue of the Yavan electrochemical plant and new capacities are to be commissioned at the aluminium plant. Construction of the Rogun and Baypaza GES is to be developed. Output of electricity in the republic is to reach 16 billion kilowatt hours. Technical reequipment of the cotton combine in the city of Dushanbe is to be carried out and at the silk combine in the city of Leninabad.

Output of cotton fabrics is to increase 1.3 fold.

There is to be annual average increase in gross agricultural output of 12-14 percent. Average annual grain crop production of no less than 315,000 tons is to be ensured; 910,000 to 920,000 tons of raw cotton, including fine-fiber varieties, 315 to 320,000 tons; meat in dressed weight--110,000 tons; and milk--520,000 tons.

Work is to be carried out on irrigating lands over an area of 50-55,000 hectares. Work is to continue on mastering the Dangara steppe for use.

In the Armenian SSR, there is to be an increase in output of industrial goods of 29-32 percent. There is to be an increase in the share of the radiotechnical and electronics industry, instrument-building and machine-tool building. Capacities are to be commissioned at the Razdan machine-building plant. A plant is to be built to produce lift trucks and a perfumery factory is to be built. Reconstruction is to be carried out at enterprises of non-ferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry. Construction is to be completed of the Idzhevan-Razdan railroad. There is to be an expansion of capacities for bottling mineral waters.

There is to be increase in the average annual volume of gross output of agriculture of 10-12 percent. There is to be an average annual output ensured of grain crops of no less than 310,000 tons; grapes--240-260,000 tons; vegetables--400-430,000 tons; meat in dressed weight--95,000 tons; milk--520,000 tons. There is to be expansion in the output of fruit, berries and essential oils, and 30,000 hectares of irrigated land is to be put into operation.

In the Turkmen SSR, there is to be an increase in the output of industrial goods of 21-24 percent, and there is to be a 1.8 fold increase in the output of electric power. Accelerated development is to be ensured of the chemical, light and food industries and of machine building.

Work is to be expanded on prospecting and exploitation and drilling for oil and gas. Gas output is to reach 81-83 billion cubic meters. The Chardzhou petroleum processing plant and the Mari nitrogen fertilizer plant are to be commissioned. There is to be a two fold increase in petroleum processing; production of mineral fertilizers is to increase by 2.8 times.

A start is to be made on constructing a graphite electrode plant in the city of Tashauz. Construction is to be completed of a rug combine in Bezmein, and a non-woven materials factory in the city of Chardzhou.

Technical reequipment is to be carried out at the cotton combine in the city of Ashkhabad. Production of vegetable oil is to increase by 1.7 times.

There is to be an increase in the average annual volume of gross agricultural output of 14-16 percent. An average annual production of grain crops of no less than 380,000 tons is to be provided; of raw cotton--1.21 to 1.23 million tons, including 290,000 to 300,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton; of meat at dressed weight--no less than 90,000 tons; milk--no less than 325,000 tons; karakul pelts--1.250 million; and the production of grapes is to expand, especially of the table and seedless varieties.

There is to be a continuation of the construction of the Karakum canal, and 90-93,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned. Also, 9.9 million hectares of pastureland are to be irrigated.

In the Estonian SSR, there is to be an increase in production of industrial goods of 14-17 percent. There are to be especially rapid rates of development of the shale chemistry, electronics, instrument-building and electrotechnical industries. There is to be an increase in production of furniture, and in whole-milk produce. There is to be a continuation of the development of fishing and marine transportation. Work is to develop on technical reequipment of the shale-processing industry. There is to be a reconstruction of the Kremgolmskaya Manufaktura cotton combine and other enterprises of the light and food industries.

There is to be an increase in the average annual volume of gross agricultural output of 11-13 percent. Average annual production of grain crops is to reach 1.4 to 1.45 million tons; potatoes--1.3 to 1.4 million tons; meat at dressed weight--210,000 to 215,000 tons; and milk--1.2 to 1.3 million tons. Waterlogged lands are to be drained over an area of 100,000 to 110.000 hectares.

In the development of external economic ties, there is to be an implementation of the further development of foreign trade and of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries. There is to be a broader use of opportunities for foreign economic ties to increase the efficiency of social production. There is to be an all-round development of mutually advantageous trade, economic and scientific and technical ties with socialist countries. There is to be active participation in further deepening socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries.

There is to be a consistent pursuit of the realization of the long-term special purpose programs of cooperation of the CEMA member countries directed toward solving the major problems in the development of power engineering, fuel and raw material industries, machine building, agriculture, transport, consumer goods production, and also bilateral long-term programs for the specialization and coordination of production.

There is to be an improvement in direct ties between industrial ministries and production associations, enterprises and organizations of the USSR and the CEMA member countries which are taking part in coordination. The responsibility of ministries, production associations, enterprises and organizations is to be increased for the fulfillment of pledges in the area of foreign economic relations. There is to be a broader introduction of unified standards and norms.

New possibilities are to be sought for the development of cooperation, for rational utilization of scientific-technical and production potential, and the material, financial and labor resources of the countries of the socialist community, with the aim of solving by joint efforts the problems of the intensification of the economies and the creation of additional sources of commodity resources.

There is to be a long-term and equal development of mutually advantageous exchange of goods, all-round economic, scientific, technical and other links between the Soviet Union and the developing countries. These countries are to continue to be given economic and technical assistance in constructing industrial enterprises, energy, agricultural and other installations--promoting the strengthening of their economic and political independence.

Proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems and the need for strengthening the relaxation of international tension, stable and mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical ties are to be implemented with the developed capitalist countries which show an interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union. There is to be a continuation of the realization of existing agreements and the conclusion of new agreements in the field of implementing large-scale projects in the fuel, metallurgical, and chemical industries and in other fields of the national economy. Other ways are to be sought for developing cooperation with those countries.

An active part is to be taken in the resolution of international problems in the sphere of raw materials, fuel and power engineering, foodstuffs, environmental protection, the peaceful conquering of space, the utilization of the resources of the world's oceans and the improvement, on a just and equal basis, of international economic relations.

Work is to be continued in the development of export production. The structure of exports is to be improved, primarily by means of increasing the production and supply of machine-building output and other readymade articles that respond to the requirements of the foreign market.

Their technical level and quality are to be constantly raised, and supplies are to be expanded of goods for export with a more profound [as heard] degree of processing.

In the sphere of imports: The opportunities of the international division of labor are to be utilized in a rational manner to speed up scientific and technical progress and to more fully satisfy the requirements of the national economy for progressive equipment, the latest technological processes, raw and intermediate materials, as well as the demand of the population for consumer goods.

The improvement of administration [upravleniye] and raising the level of management [khozyaystvovaniye] in all links of the economy: The administration of the national economy is to be consistently improved with regard to the increased scales of production, the economic links that are growing more complex, and the requirements of the scientific and technical revolution with the aim of making maximum use of the possibilities and advantages of the economy of mature socialism. In the 11th 5-year period, a complex of devised measures is to be introduced for improving the economic mechanism and increasing its effect on increasing efficiency and quality.

The organizational structure of administration and the style and methods of work are to be improved. The administration of the national economy is to be aimed at the fulfillment of the decisions of the party on the economic and social development of the country, at completing the transfer of the economy on to the tracks of intensive development and at raising the living standards of the people.

The role of planning is to be raised as a central link in the administration of the national economy. The significance of the 5-year plan is to be increased, since it is the main instrument for implementing the economic policy of the party, along with the social direction of the plans. The level of centralized planning is to be raised. The internal reserves for production and the modern achievements of scientific and technical progress are to be given fuller consideration in the plans.

To be ensured in planning are the correct determination of the priority of tasks and the selection of the most effective ways of achieving high national economic results. Special-purpose integrated programs are to be used more widely as the organic constituent parts of the state's long-term plans for economic and social development. Their validity and direction toward final results are to be raised along with the resolution of specific scientific and technical, economic and social problems.

Efficient systems of administering programs are to be created and applied. An integrated approach is to be implemented toward planning and developing mutually connected branches of the national economy and economic regions of the country. The development is to be ensured of balanced, planned tasks in all indices. For these purposes, progressive technical-economic norms are to be used. To be introduced at all levels of economic leadership are more improved, planned indices differentiated with regard to the specific nature of the branch and which more fully reflect and stimulate the growth of production and the increase of its efficiency, labor productivity, savings in working time, metal, energy and other resources.

The effectiveness is to be raised of territorial planning and its role in the development of oblasts. Planning and leadership of the territorial production complexes are to be improved. Unified economic-legal bases are to be drawn up for interdepartmental administration of the territorial production complexes. The organizations of planning, and the structure, forms and methods of work of the planning organs are to be improved.

The responsibility is to be increased of the ministries and departments of the USSR, the councils of ministers of the union republics, as well as associations, for the validation of plans and the timely presentation of them to their executors.

The economy drive is to be stepped up. Financial autonomy is to be strengthened. The property of the people is to be increased and utilized more efficiently for the further growth of the country's economy and increasing the well-being of Soviet people. In all the links of the national economy, a strict economy drive, and thrift, is to be ensured. A fuller regard is to be given to the time factor. The tasks set are to be fulfilled in concise time periods. A resolute struggle is to be waged against bad management and wastefulness. The role and responsibility for this is to be increased for ministries, departments and other administrative bodies.

At all levels of management a system of measures is to be implemented directed at a fuller use of all types of resources, labor, energy, raw and intermediate materials, equipment and production capacities, and a reduction in various losses and waste and the eradication of nonproductive expenditure.

Financial autonomy is to be developed and strengthened comprehensively on the basis of the tasks of the 5-year plan and long-term economic norms. Special attention is to be paid to reducing production cost, and the role of this index is to be substantially intensified in estimating the activity and providing incentives for the collectives of enterprises and associations.

An increase is to be achieved in the profitability and the eradication of the unprofitability of production, and in raising profits, above all due to a reduction in costs, growth of labor productivity and the improvement in the quality of output. The forms are to be improved of financial autonomy relations and the mutual economic interest and responsibility for the fulfillment of planned tasks and contractual pledged between suppliers and consumers. The efficacy is to be raised of the financial autonomy system of the organization of work in scientific-research, planning and design organizations, at associations and enterprises for creating, mastering and introducing new machinery on the basis of order schedules [naryady-zakazy].

The requirements are to be made more rigorous for efficiency and the rapid rate of return on new machinery and output and on new buildings. The setting of norms is to be substantially improved for all production resources. There is to be a systematic reexamination of obsolete norms and the introduction of progressive norms corresponding to the modern level of machinery, technology, and the organization of production and labor. The mobilizing role of technically validated norms in the implementation of the economy drive and the strengthening of financial autonomy is to be intensified.

The improvement is to be continued of the system of material incentives with regard to the specific contribution of each labor collective and individual worker to the results achieved. Efficient forms are to be comprehensively developed for providing incentives for collectives to fulfill and overfulfill the planned tasks with a reduced number of industrial, office and professional workers, and making use of savings on the wages bill to stimulate a growth in labor productivity and improve the quality of work.

The role is to be increased of financial and credit levers in the intensification of production, the strengthening of financial autonomy and the stepping up of the economy drive. They are to be more actively utilized in the resolution of tasks for speeding up the creation and introduction of highly efficient new machinery, as well as in removing from production obsolete machinery, in increasing the output of consumer goods and the rendering of services to the population, the mobilization of internal economic reserves, and the eradication of nonproductive expenditure and losses. Responsibility is to be increased for the violation of financial discipline.

Pricing is to be improved in the branches of the national economy as an important instrument of planned administration. The stimulating effect of wholesale prices is to be stepped up in improving the quality of articles and the speeding up of the mastering of new, highly productive machinery and the replacement of obsolete machinery, a more rational utilization of production resources and the reduction of output costs. The state discipline for prices is to be strengthened.

The quality and efficiency of accounting of statistics must be raised. Accounting documentation and accountability in all sections of the national economy, as applied to present-day requirements for management, planning and analysis of economic activity with the wide utilization of the possibiiities of computers, should be perfected.

The style and methods of directing the economy should be improved on the basis of Leninist principles of management. The levels of organizational work, efficiency and expeditiousness in all sections should be raised. Progressive methods and advanced experience of management should be generalized and more actively introduced.

Initiative, socialist enterprise and the ability to see far ahead and mobilize the collectives of working people into solving the tasks being faced should be developed among cadres in every possible way.

Infringements of the rights of associations and enterprises should not be allowed, nor should petty tutelage and the bureaucratic issuing of orders and decrees to their managers and specialists be tolerated.

Every worker should be educated in a spirit of collectivism and in a thrifty attitude toward public property. In economic relations, socialist legality should be strictly observed.

An implacable struggle should be waged against manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism, narrow departmental interests and the giving of priority to local interests.

The responsibility of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and their directors should be raised for the tasks entrusted to them and for the results of work, for ensuring the fulfillment without fail of the tasks of the national economy plan, and for the decisions of the directive-issuing organs and the strict observance of state and plan discipline.

The efficacy of economic sanctions for nonfulfillment of plan tasks and contract commitments, for the irrational expenditure of material and financial resources should be increased. A considerable improvement in labor discipline, order and good organization in production, and in the indispensable conditions for the successful fulfillment of plans for economic and social development and for the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being, should be achieved.

The full and rational use of working time in each section of production and in the services sphere should be ensured. Measures should be implemented to retain cadres and to reduce the turnover of the work force. Forms of material and moral sanctions on those infringing discipline should be used more widely, and evidence of a compromising, liberal attitude should be resolutely eradicated. Monitoring of the results of management in various sectors of the economy should be stepped up.

The role of the people's control organs in ensuring state discipline and the observance of a policy of economy should be increased.

The work of the machinery of management should be improved, maintenance expenditures should be cut back and superfluous and duplicating sections should be resolutely removed. Quality and efficiency of management work should be raised. Rational working methods should be propagated more actively. Automated systems of planning, accounting and management should be developed. A fuller use should be made of computer equipment. The organizational structure of management should be perfected. Measures should be implemented aimed at overcoming poor departmental liaison, and at correctly combining industrial and territorial management.

The coordination of the activities of central, industrial and local organs of management should be improved in the interests of an efficient solution of key problems of the development of the national economy.

Management of scientific and technical progress should be perfected. The development of the network of scientific production associations should be continued. The general schemes for the management of industries, drawn up in industry, and as applies to the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period should be refined.

Organizational structures should be systematically improved and the efficiency of the work of production and industrial associations should be increased on the basis of the further deepening of specialization, concentration and cooperation.

The drawing up and implementation of general schemes for management in capital construction should be completed. The sphere of activity of the construction ministries should be determined precisely.

The compartmentalization [zvennost] [of management] and the number of small, independent organizations must be reduced.

The network of production building-and-assembly associations comprehensively implementing the construction and handing over for operation of capacities and projects must be developed.

Work on perfecting the management of agriculture must be continued.

State cooperative, inter-kolkhoz farms, kolkhoz-and-sovkhoz farm associations and other agrarian-industrial organizations must be developed.

An efficient direction of the unified food complex must be ensured, perfecting the system of plan indices and material incentives. Management of production, storage, processing, deliveries and the marketing of agricultural produce must be organized in such a way that the workers from each of these sections are interested in high-quality produce reaching the consumer.

Management of material-and-technical supplies should be perfected. Progressive forms and methods of production-and-economic interrelations between associations and enterprises, organs of material-and-technical supplies, transportation and other organizations should be developed. Their mutual material responsibility for the timely and high-quality fulfillment of plan tasks and commitments for the deliveries and transportation of output in accordance with consumers' orders and long-term contracts should be increased.

The organizational structure of the management of trade and of the sectors of culture and welfare services for the population and housing and public utilities should be improved and, in doing so, one should proceed from the need to more fully satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people. The role of the soviets of people's deputies in developing and organizing the work of these sectors should be raised.

Management of external economic activity should be perfected. The initiative and the creative activity of the working people in running the economy should be developed. The role of workers' collectives in running and planning production, in solving questions of raising the qualifications of cadres, of improving workers' and living conditions, of strengthening discipline and inculcating a communist attitude to work should be raised.

The significance of production conferences and general assemblies of workers' collectives should be increased. Measures should be carried through to further widen and increase the efficiency of the brigade form of organization and remuneration of work.

The movement for widening servicing zones and mastering related trades should be developed.

The organization of socialist competition should be improved and its efficacy should be raised. It should be directed toward fulfilling and overfulling the plans and ensuring a high quality of work, increased productivity and the implementation of a policy of economy. A spirit of competition [sostyazatelnost]; comradely cooperation and mutual aid should be developed among working people.

A movement for drawing up and fulfilling augmented plans, exceeding the tasks of the 5-year plan set for the corresponding year, should be mounted.

The role of ministries and departments in creating the necessary conditions for the successful realization of augmented plans should be raised.

The organization of competition between related collectives of enterprises supplying raw and intermediate materials and subcontracted articles and collectives of plants and factories turning out the finished product should be perfected.

Competition between workers should be developed on the basis of personal brigade production plans. The connection between material incentives and the results of socialist competition for increased labor productivity and quality of work should be reinforced. Publicity of competition should be increased. Production frontrankers and innovators should be surrounded with honor and respect. Timely generalization and systematic propagation of frontranking experience should be ensured.

The main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the period up to the year 1990 are the basis for drawing up the state plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

For the fulfillment of the tasks set it is necessary to make skillful use of the inexhaustible strength of the Soviet system, the immense production and scientific and technical potential, and the rich natural resources of the country. Sharply increasing the efficiency of production and placing all reserves at the service of the national economy is the duty of party, state and economic organs, of all public organizations, of the workers' collectives and of each Soviet man.

Material and spiritual assets are created through the work of workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia.

Work alone is the source of the multiplication of national riches. Society can only distribute what has been produced. Therefore, the higher the results of work, the more the might of the socialist homeland will grow stronger, and the fuller that the personal and social needs are met, the higher the living standard of the Soviet people.

Fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan requires perfecting organizational and political work. Exactingness toward cadres must be raised for the fulfillment of set tasks, for a high level of discipline and efficiency in work and a strict fulfillment of plan disciplines in all sections from enterprise to ministry.

Raising the level of management and inculcating efficiency, responsibility and initiative in cadres is an indispensable condition for achieving production successes.

The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and the primary party organizations are called upon to mobilize the working people into fulfilling without fail the plan tasks in each production collective from the first day of the 5-year plan period, and to perfect the style and method of work, displaying an intolerance of bureaucracy and red tape.

It is necessary to educate workers in a spirit of high awareness and responsibility for the task assigned and of a profound understanding of the importance of everyone's contribution to solving the tasks of increasing the efficiency of production and achieving high final national economic results.

Each workers' collective should interpret the course toward increasing efficiency as an affair of close concern to it and as an indispensable condition for successful progress.

Nationwide socialist competition for the implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the complete mobilization of production reserves, the introduction as soon as possible of the achievements of science and technology and the rational use of all that has been created by the people's work is to be mounted with new force.

One has access everywhere to advanced experience in management: It should be assimilated by all enterprises and organizations.

A responsible role in implementing the plans outlined by the party belongs to the soviets of people's deputies which, in accordance with the USSR Constitution, possess extensive rights. The millions of deputies are a great aktiv, a great creative force which should be used in every possible way.

The soviets' participation in drawing up plans and in exercising control over their fulfillment and the strict observance of Soviet laws should become more active. They are called upon to increase their influence on the development of social production and to devote more attention to increasing the output of consumer goods, to the development of public education, public health, housing and culture and welfare services, construction, trade, consumer services and public catering.

At the stage of mature socialism the significance of trade unions as a school of control, a school of management, and a school of communism increases.

They are called upon to make their worthy contribution to fulfilling the 5-year plan, to involve the working people more widely in the management of production and in solving varied economic and social tasks, to inculcate in them the feeling that they are the masters of production, increase the efficacy of socialist competition, constantly concern themselves about working, living and rest conditions, and to effect strict control over the observance of labor legislation and collective agreements.

Great tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan stand before the Leninist Komsomol, the loyal assistant of the party, and before the whole of Soviet youth. At factories, construction sites and in the fields, in the sphere of science and culture, education and health care, in all sections of communist construction, the Komsomol is called upon to lead youth in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill plan targets, inculcate in them Soviet patriotism, a feeling of love for the socialist homeland, the striving to acquire knowledge, and the assimilation of the achievements of science, technology and culture, and the introductions of all that is new and progressive in production.

The successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan will ensure a further buildup of the country's economic potential and the raising of the people's well-being. The maintenance at the due level of the defense might of the Soviet state, will enhance its international prestige still further and will promote the strengthening of the world socialist system and the cohesion of all forces fighting for peace and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that under the leadership of Lenin's party the Soviet people will score new achievements in communist construction and the strengthening of our motherland's might.

DEPUTY PREMIER NURIYEV ON INCENTIVES FOR FARMERS

LD021331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 80 p 2

[V. Boldin interview with Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Duty to the Fields"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] About a year ago PRAVDA published a letter from the Chistyakov brothers, machine operators at the Lenin Kolkhoz in Kalininskaya Oblast, under the headline "Duty to the Fields." The grain growers raised the question of the factors holding back the development of agriculture and the increase in return on investments. The publication of the letter aroused a wide response from readers. Rural workers, specialists, scientists, writers and party and economic workers shared their ideas, discussed the problems of further developing sectors of the agroindustrial complex and put forward arguments on ways of improving the economic machinery and reserves for increasing the output of products from the fields and livestock units.

The conversation with Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is published today sums up the results of the debate and replies to a number of readers' questions.

[Question] Could you tell us your opinion, Ziya Nuriyevich, on the main problems touched on in the course of the discussion of the Chistyakov brothers' letter?

[Answer] I have followed PRAVDA's publications attentively. I believe the questions raised are topical, although I cannot fully agree with all the arguments. In my view the main theme of the discussion is a person's attitude to his task and his duty.

This is a very important question, since nearly one-fifth of all those employed in the national economy work in the countryside. This sector of the economy creates nearly 30 percent of the country's national income. Products from the fields and livestock units and also industrial goods obtained from agricultural raw material make up approximately 75 percent of the total volume of retail trade turnover. This indicates agriculture's role and scale and the tremendous significance of the labor of every agricultural worker. There must also be praise for those who supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the means of production and ensure the processing and sale of their output. Successful work and end results depend on how well economic relations between the partners are organized.

Farmers' labor is special labor. The vagaries of the weather have a great effect on its results. In the 10th 5-year Plan there have been three unfavorable years which have created considerable difficulties. Overcoming these difficulties, thanks to an increased level of material and technical provision kolkhozes and sovkhozes have taken a major new step forward in the development of arable farming and livestock raising. In the current 5-year plan the average annual grain harvest is over 200 million tons. Outstanding successes have been achieved by Kazakhstan's grain growers, who have sold the state more than a billion poods of grain for the fourth time in the 5-year plan period. A record cotton harvest has been obtained by the farmers of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and the other cotton-growing republics. The working people of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Orenburgskaya, Novosibirskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts, Bashkirskaya ASSR, Kharkovskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya Oblasts and a number of other oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine have had significant achievenemts in the production of agricultural products, particularly grain. In the 5-year period as a whole the country's gross agricultural output has increased by R50 billion.

Of course, that does not mean that everything is going well in the countryside. Moreover, alongside the thousands of farms which achieve good results annually there is a considerable number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes where the output of products is growing only slowly or is at a standstill. [paragraph continues]

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew attention to these shortcomings and to the need to further improve economic relations within the agroindustrial complex in his speeches at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and October (1980) plenums.

[Question] Questions associated with planning and economic incentives in agriculture appear to be particularly urgent.

[Answer] Agreed. N. Kuznetsov, Yu. Kolodkin and certain other letter writers quite rightly drew attention to precisely that. The demand for an improvement in the economic machinery is in accordance with present-day tasks. In recent years substantial changes have taken place in the level of development of kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' production forces. Deliveries of material and technical resources to the countryside have increased. As a result production capital has been almost completely renewed, the structure of this capital has been improved, capital and energy available per worker has increased sharply and cadres' qualifications have improved. The potential of sectors serving the countryside has been strengthened.

All this has led to an objective need for an improvement in the planning of agricultural production and the provision of incentives at all levels. This task was set, as in known, by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. In fulfillment of its decisions, measures have been elaborated which will make it possible to improve methods of planning and incentives in agriculture.

[Question] What is the nature of the new principles governing the economic machinery?

[Answer] In brief, it is a question first and foremost of eliminating excessive tutelage over farms and their leaders and specialists. The idea is to impose on kolkhozes and sovkhozes from above a strictly limited number of indicators: volumes of purchases of agricultural products, the quantity of machinery, fertilizers, plant protection agents and other important material and technical resources supplied, and in addition, for sovkhozes, the wage fund, profits, the commissioning of fixed capital and ceilings on capital investments and construction and installation work. These indicators are planned for 5 years, with a breakdown by years.

Instead of a large number of plan targets, it is considered necessary to have a single plan for product purchases.

Other indicators--the volume of output of types of products, the structure of sowings, the livestock population and productivity, crop yields, forms or labor organization, questions of the social development of rural areas--must be elaborated by farm leaders and specialists themselves, with wide participation by public organizations. A climate must be created where every rural worker not only participates actively in elaborating prospects for his farm's development but also struggles to implement them with initiative. It is particularly important for farm development programs to be based on scientific recommendations and to incorporate everything of value that has been accumulated in the best enterprises' experience.

The practice of planning "from the level achieved" must be abandoned. It is necessary to go over to the elaboration of targeted programs at all levels of management on the basis of the main tasks which the party sets for agriculture.

[Question] What kind of programs are these?

[Answer] Above all, comprehensive programs for increasing the production of, say, grain, vegetables, fodder or livestock products. A system of well-thought-out, interconnected, targeted programs must become the main method of elaborating long-term and current plans at all management levels. "Every such program," L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "must be a well-founded plan, based on accurate calculations, of measures directed toward the end result and the full resolution of a particular problem."

[Question] In what respect is the system of providing incentives for production being improved?

[Answer] Noteworthy changes are planned in this system. Thus from 1 January 1981 total payments for output sold above plan will be included in basic purchase prices. Their level will therefore rise. In order to strengthen incentives for kolkhozes and sovkhozes to increase production and procurements of arable and livestock products, it is planned in the 11th 5-Year Plan to pay a 50-percent supplement on purchase prices for the sale to the state of output above the average level achieved during the 10th 5-Year Plan. This level will remain unchanged for determining the quantity of output for which the price supplement must be paid both in 1981 and in the subsequent years of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

As you can see, this is a fundamentally new incentives procedure which provides an economic incentive for farms to achieve a good end result--the greatest possible increase in grain, potatoes, meat, milk and other products. The institution of this procedure requires considerable work locally to define accurately the established specialization of farms and prevent hasty decisions which can lead to frequent changes in enterprises' production specialities.

The new system invests leaders of planning and agricultural organs with speical responsibility for ensuring that farms receive correct, well-founded indicators for capital investments and for commissioning irrigated and drained land and also other capacities. It requires more precise linkage of all factors involved in equalizing the economic conditions of mangement in different regions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We must not permit the situation to occur where preferential conditions are created for some, while the development of others is held back without justification. It is necessary to further increase exactingness to ensure that facilities and resources allocated by the state are used to the greatest possible extent on farms and yield the maximum return.

These are qualitatively new factors in planning and economic work, and their introduction requires thorough preliminary preparation by cadres. The preparatory work must not be protracted. After all, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must take all the new features into account in elaborating their production and finance plans for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year-Plan.

Of course, the measures adopted will not resolve all the questions which have arisen in agricultural management. That is why it is necessary to elaborate an all-embracing food program, which, in accordance with L.I. Brezhnev's proposal, must combine questions of the development of agriculture and of the industrial sectors which serve it, procurement, storage, transportation, and processing of products and the food products trade.

[Question] The authors of some articles have said that the existing system of work payment on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is excessively complicated. What is being done to improve the link between incentives and the end results of economic activity?

[Answer] I read the articles by N. Aliyev from Dagestan and N. Marinenko and F. Glaltman from Krasnodarskiy Krayt and I believe that the relevant subdepartments of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems must study the matter in greater depth. The abnormal situation must be rectified.

At the same time it must be borne in mind that a number of measures have already been elaborated which will make it possible to link work payment more closely with the end results of work and which will give rural workers a greater interest in increasing output. It is above all a question of making more active use of autonomous financing methods, the piece rate plus bonus system and other progressive forms of remuneration.

In particular, a system has been elaborated so that effective incentives for workers in arable farming and livestock raising--who have achieved high indicators will improve. Supplements have been proposed for workers' wages, for combining professions and thereby carrying out the same amount of work with a small number of employees.

At the same time there is a change in the procedure for bonuses for leadership workers and specialists. They will receive bonuses not for overfulfillment of plans but for increases in the production (sale) of products and in profits. Other measures are also envisaged. At the same time questions of improving work payment methods must be constantly at the center of attention for the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social problems.

[Question] Many readers have drawn attention to the article by V. Yaganshin, animal specialist on the Mikhailovskoye Sovkhoz in the Moscow area, and I. Klimenko, kolkhoz chairman from Cherkasskaya Oblast, who raised questions associated with specialists' responsibility and initiative as well as excessive bureaucracy and formalism in leadership. How can matters be improved, in your view?

[Answer] This not a new question in itself. It becomes more acute during certain periods. At present production planning and incentive methods are being improved, as I have said. The need for excessive regulation of the activity of specialists and farm leaders is being reduced. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders have full power to resolve economic questions. Both production workers and those who are excessively drawn to the command style of management must bear this in mind.

In this respect there is important work to be done by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other central institutions to remove excessive regimentation throughout, to eliminate the narrow bounds imposed by certain instructions and to prevent excessive tutelage at all levels of management in the future.

While condemning bureaucratic administration, it is important at the same time to stress the greater significance of scientific management methods. Their effectiveness is indicated by experience in the comprehensive, large-group utilization of machinery and the shop structure of management on farms. The possibility of more extensive application of the shop system of management is now being studied.

In my view there is a necessary condition here--to do everything to strengthen autonomous financing in all production subunits on forms. Unfortunately on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes internal autonomous financing has not yet become the obligatory methods of economic management.

[Question] I would like to touch on one more question--a very important one, in our view. I refer to labor discipline and the responsibility of each agricultural worker for the results of work. Many of the letters received by the editorial office note with concern irregularities in this matter.

[Answer] This is a problem of paramount importance. I presume there is no need to prove the significance of accurate observance of all elements of production techniques in general. Nevertheless there are still more than enough violations here. There is an objective necessity to increase responsibility for the observance of labor discipline. Such negative phenomena are impossible, for instance, on those farms where leaders are exacting and there is a firm link between remuneration and the end results of labor. PRAVDA has noted that in those kolkhoz and sovkhoz subunits where, say, the piece work plus bonus sytem of remuneration has been introduced, the crop itself keeps people "on their toes." Here any violation is punished in financial terms.

Equally great significance is attached to the moral atmosphere on farms, including absenteeism, shoddy work and so forth. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes can be names where efficiency in organizing work and mutual exactingness have been achieved. On such farms violations of labor discipline are practically impossible, since they become the target of universal moral condemnation.

At the same time it is important to stress that the farm worker's responsibility and the leader's exactingess are effective when they are reciprocal. The machine operator can fulfill his duties in the fields if the leaders display concern for providing the machines with fuel, spare parts and so forth. But the farm worker's violations of labor discipline are often overlooked because he overlooks unskilled leadership of the production process. At times is done all the more lightly because the proposed payment is ultimately received irrespective of end results.

[Question] Nevertheless, is one of the main conditions for strengthening labor discipline the provision of material incentives?

[Anser] I think so. The more so if the question is taken in the broad sense of giving incentives for increased output and adopting sanctions against those who cause damage through absenteeism or violations of techniques.

From 1981 farm subunit collectives will be granted the right to determine for themselves the size of each working person's bonuses and wages, taking into account his actual contribution to overall results. Of course, this can only be done within the framework of the size of bonuses and wages laid down according to the results of the whole collective's work. Bonuses must be directed toward providing incentives for increased labor productivity, reduced prime cost and improved product quality. At the same time effective measures are needed to provide for material penalties for lesses caused to the farm.

[Question] Do these measures apply to farm leaders and specialists?

[Answer] Why not? The interests of individual collectives, like those of society as a whole, need protection. We must not and cannot tolerate a wasteful attitude. There is always someone specifically to blame for thriftlessness. Here existing laws must be strictly observed.

I would like to touch on another aspect of the problem. Frequently specialists who fail to cope with their work or even obstruct work are readily transferred to another leadership post. Incidentally, PRAVDA wrote about one such case in Kriovskaya Oblast. I will not say who made the mistake there: those who appointed an incompetent leader or those who value him for qualities which do not relate to the task in hand. That must be investigated. But in no event must an incompetent organizer be given a leadership post. One guarantee of this is to increase responsibility for recommendations and call to strict account those who move unsuitable economic leaders around. Our party has condemned this method and it is important to prevent recurrences.

As for material incentives, their role, as I have said, must increase and be more closely linked with end results. True, there is a necessary condition for this measures: The money earned by the farmer must be backed by available goods, and in the village shops. If these questions are not resolved with the necessary persistence, then increasing the output of fields and livestock units will depend largely on enthusiasm.

[Question] Nor, evidently, must the moral aspect of the matter be forgotten,

[Answer] Material factors must in no way take the place of moral incentives. Unfortunately it seems that less attention was devoted to these questions in the materials in the debate. Not for nothing was this so. Anyone who has lived in the countryside--all the more so if he has been a peasant--is well aware that work in the fields and livestock units is special work. [paragraph continues]

Why do I say this? A callous, indifferent person cannot work on the land. The plowman who has cultivate a field of grain merits high respect, concern and attention, and above all, praise. Frequently, there is not enough of that. Yet at one time movies about rural people were constantly showing in the movie theaters. There were once good songs. Can you remember a moving modern movie about the countryside? You can remember nothing brilliant. There are not many songs now about the countryside and its people. Books are also rare--particularly good ones profoundly and knowledgeably reflecting the processes taking place in agriculture.

I entirely agree with the opinion of A. Gitalov and many other grain growers, who call on writers and poets, composers and movie makers to return to rural themes, extol the farmer's selfless labor and reflect the socioeconomic problems concerning peasants, including those problems which have been reflected in the letters published in PRAVDA.

BRIEFS

NEW SOYBEAN MACHINE--During the past year many new agricultural machines have been tested at the Far Eastern machine testing station in Oktyabrskiy Rayon. One of the most useful, efficient and promising new machines is the pneumatic Separator-105, which is capable of handling up to 5 tons of soybeans per hour, twice the capacity of the earlier model. The other superior feature of this machine is that it efficiently separates out weed seeds. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Nov 80 SK]

PRIMORSKIY KRAY GRAIN SEEDS--Farms which have had a good harvest of early grain seeds this year have become the chief seed suppliers in the Far East. The first consignment of Ussuriskiy-8 barley seed has been sent to Kamchatskaya Oblast from Primorskiy Kray for the 1981 growing season, and 2,000 tons of choice oat seeds have been sent to Sakhalinskaya Oblast. A total of approximately 3,500 tons of early grain seeds will be sent to Kamchatskaya and Sakhalinskaya oblasts from the kray for the 1981 growing season. During the current 5-year plan Primorskiy Kray has become the principal region for special variety seed farming in the Far East, and has more than 30 sovkhozes specializing in breeding various grain, vegetable and soya bean cultures. Not only does the kray supply Far Eastern areas and Siberia with selected oat and barley seeds, but it also supplies grass seeds for fodder growing. [Vladivostok Domestic Service 0930 GMT 2 Dec 80 SK]